The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

NEW YORK.

Cuban Patriots Preparing for Revenge.

EXPEDITIONS FITTING OUT.

Meeting of Panama Railroad Directors.

FIGHT AMONG THE TAMMANYITES.

NEW YORK, November 3, 1873.

Meeting of Panama Railroad Directors.

A meeting of the Panama Railroad Directors was held yesterday, at which a report of the condition of the company was presented of a favorable nature. It is said a resolution was passed requesting the resignation of President Stockwell, but he positively refused to comply with the sense of the meeting. It is understood a resolution will be passed that the position of President be made merely honorary, and that the Vice President and Treasurer be instructed, with the management of the business.

Fight Among the Tammanyites.

Police Commissioner Charlick was expelled from Tammany Hall the other night on motion of John Morrissey, and now Commissioner Charlick has issued an order to have all gambling houses and policy shops of this city closed up immediately, under pain of dismissal from the Police Department of the captain who does not see that the order is carried out to the letter. He says if the Tammany Hall General Committee wants to reform the city now, they shall have it—if the Police Department can give it to them. It was expected that Tammany would today formally prefer charges against Commissioner Charlick, and demand his removal by Mayor Havemeyer. The allegations are that gross frauds were committed in certain districts where the Commissioner had a grudge to gratify, that inspectors, at the elections were changed when it was thought necessary to defeat candidates, that policemen were used before and on the day of election to intimidate voters, and that even street sweepers were dismissed from the employ of the city when they were thought friendly to the obnoxious candidates. It is also said that serious charges are to be preferred against Police Superintendent Matsell in relation to his management and alleged manipulations of election returns, using the police force to effect his purpose. A curious phase of this fight is, it is alleged, that Commissioner Charlick owes his place in the Police Board to John Morrissey, he could not have been confirmed without his consent, and was only put in nomination by the Mayor after Morrissey had been consulted by a friend.

The Kelsey Case.

The grand jury of Suffolk county, it appears, found only two indictments in the Kelsey case, one against Royal and the other against Rudolph Sammis, and were both for murder in the second degree. Rudolph was arrested yesterday and Royal surrendered this morning. Both accused were brought before Judge Gilbert in the Brooklyn Court this morning, and offered bail, but on receipt of a telegram from the district attorney of Suffolk county, the judge refused to bail them and they were committed to prison. A writ of *habeas corpus* will be issued out to take them back to Huntington. The other prisoners now under indictment are still held and their case will come up again on Thursday.

A Firm Suspended from the Stock Exchange.

The special committee appointed by the Stock Exchange to investigate into the conduct of A. D. Williams & Co. in overdrawing their account in the Bank of North America on the 20th of September, and failing to make the same good in proper time, has reported to the Governing Committee that they deemed the conduct of Williams & Co. unjustifiable, destructive to their credit, and shocking to the confidence which must exist between the institutions and business men in the Stock Exchange. The Committee also report that while they acquit the firm of Williams & Co. of deliberate intention to defraud, they express unqualified condemnation of its conduct. Williams & Co. are suspended indefinitely from membership in the Stock Exchange.

Labor Strikes.

The strike of the bricklayers and laborers continues. Builders who decide to carry on work are able to find a sufficient number of men who are willing to labor at the reduced rates, and it is not unusual to find mechanics applying for work of an unskilled laborer. In some instances the substitutes for the men on a strike have been induced to leave work, the society men promising all the money needed. The working men have resolved to petition Congress to repeal the tariff on hatters' silk plush, and to-morrow will consider their own condition in this city, with a view to its improvement.

The Polaris Survivors.

J. B. Manch and J. Booth, two of the Polaris crew, have arrived and will proceed to Washington immediately by direction of the Secretary of the Navy. The remaining member of the expedition, Mr. Bryan, astronomer, is expected here next week. The crude boat on which twenty-five of the party put to sea, and constructed from the steam launch of the Polaris, will be sent to Washington.

The Executions in Cuba.

A telegram to the Spanish paper in this city says five of those captured on board the Virginius were shot, and that the fifth was Santa Rosa, aged 56, whose release from arrest on a charge of piracy was obtained last summer by Secretary Fish. He was engaged in the capture of the Spanish war vessel Commandatoria.

Indignation Meeting to be Held.

General Quesada and several other prominent Cubans, it is said, will take immediate steps to hold a meeting in this city to express their indignation at the recent execution of their friends in Cuba. It is also said that General Agolleras will soon have in readiness six hundred men to lead into active service.

Increased Cost of the City and County Government.

According to the estimates of the several departments, passed yesterday by the Board of Appointment, it will cost eight and a half million dollars more to carry on this city and county government in 1874 than it did in 1873.

Carleton's Property Seized.

The officers and Receiver of the Union Trust Company have taken possession of the house and lot, and of certain other real estate in Brooklyn which belonged to Carleton.

Convention of Methodist Bishops.

The annual convention of Methodist Bishops, for the purpose of laying out the work of the Church for the year, was begun at Newark today.

Work on the Post Office.

About four hundred men are employed on the post office building, working under the eight-hour law, and it is intended to keep the force up to this number during the whole winter.

Bankruptcy Case Settled.

The bankruptcy case of Kenyon, Cox & Co. has been settled satisfactorily to all concerned, and legal proceedings stopped.

Sailed.

Joseph Arch left to-day for England; also Mark Twain, who only arrived from there two days ago.

NEW YORK, November 9, 1873.

Cubans Preparing for Revenge.

The Cuban Junta of this city announces that all means possible will be used to form an expedition to set out at once to Cuba to take revenge for the execution of the patriots seized on the Virginius. A corps is being formed, composed of Americans alone, to proceed to Cuba. Already two thousand names have been put on the roll, many of them old and well-tried soldiers.

A mass meeting of Cubans will be held to-morrow evening to express indignation at the acts of the Spanish authorities. Gen. Quesada, is forming another expedition, and, it is said, three thousand names are enrolled, a majority of them Cubans and exiles. The Cuban bureau is thronged a greater part of the time.

A mass meeting of Cubans was held to-day, Hilario Cisneretis, President of the Society Amijos de Cuba, in the chair. Patriotic addresses were made and resolutions adopted calling for means to furnish out a new expedition to the island, and a committee of three was appointed to solicit subscriptions throughout the city. Thirteen thousand dollars have already been subscribed. The excitement among the Cubans here is intense.

Dispatch from Consul General Hall.

The following telegram was received by a prominent Cuban in this city from a gentleman in high standing in Washington: "A telegram has just arrived at the State Department from Consul General Hall, giving the whole account of the execution of the American citizens. He intends to protest for his Government against the outrage committed by the Spanish authorities in violation of international law and of our treaties with Spain, and to demand an adequate reparation. The State Department is reticent, but determined to obtain redress. There is a very unfavorable feeling against Spain in official circles."

The Steamer Ismalia Disabled

Intelligence was received at the office of the Anchor Line that the steamer Ismalia was passed off the coast of Novia Scotia on the 22d of October, disabled and under sail. She was out of coal and provisions, which were supplied by a passing steamer.

Workmen Discharged from the Navy Yard.

Six hundred men were discharged yesterday from the Brooklyn Navy Yard. It is reported another discharge will take place on the 15th inst.

Marine News.

LONDON, November 8.—The steamships Scotia and Lapland, from New York, and Marathon, from Boston, have arrived out.

NEW YORK, November 9.—The schooner yacht Enchantress started this morning on her transatlantic voyage.

The United States steamer Tigress has arrived from St. Johns.

QUEENSTOWN, November 9.—The steamship Francis, from New York, has arrived.

NEW YORK, November 9.—The steamer E. M. Arndt, from Stettin, has arrived.

CALIFORNIA.

Terrible Tragedy in San Mateo County.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 8.—The following account of a terrible tragedy was received from San Mateo county, to-day: About a year ago John Green and Charles Kinzey, proprietors of the Lincoln Hotel at Pescadero, exchanged property. Green traded his ranche at Pescadero with Kinzey for land in Iowa and other States. Upon Green going East he found that Kinzey did not own the land represented. He came back and commenced a suit against Kinzey for damages, alleging that Green's wife had a homestead filed on the land at Pescadero, and that she did not sign the deed. On coming back he went on to her land, and took peaceable possession of it four or five days ago, and is living on it. Last evening Kinzey hired a number of men, and, together with Mrs. Kinzey, attempted to oust Green's family and take possession of the house or burn it. Green forbid them coming on to the property and ordered them to leave. The attacking party, consisting of Wm. Daw, Alexander McLean and Michael McLean, forced open the gate leading to the yard and made a rush for the door. Harvey Green, a brother, who was outside, they shot dead near the door. Green's family inside then opened fire upon the attacking party and drove them away. Daw was slightly wounded; also A. McLean. John Green had one of his fingers shot off. Kinzey and his gang were arrested and taken to Redwood City, at which place there was great excitement and threats of lynching. The Coroner's jury found them guilty of murder in the first degree.

Postoffice Thieves.

J. W. Fatten, a clerk in the postoffice in this city, a cousin of Senator Sargent, and another clerk, E. Herrick, were arrested for stealing from the office and opening letters for that purpose.

Vigilantes Ridding Gilroy of Thieves and Vagrants.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 9.—A dispatch from Gilroy to-night says a meeting of citizens was held last night. A vigilance committee was formed for the purpose of ridding the town of thieves and vagrants. They elected a captain and lieutenant, then paid a visit to two dance houses and informed the proprietors that they must close up their places or the vigilantes would do it for them. Then they went to numerous saloons, called such men as they wished to leave town, in all some nine or ten persons, formed them into line and escorted them four miles outside of the city limits. Others have been notified to leave.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Meeting of the Directors in Philadelphia—Report of the Finance Committee—The Receipts and Expenses of the Company—A Scrip Dividend of Five Per Cent. Declared—Colonel Thomas A. Scott's Resignation of the Vice Presidency not Desirable.

The main purpose of the meeting of the Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in Philadelphia, on Friday last, was to consider the feasibility of a semi-annual dividend. To this end the Finance Committee of the Board submitted a report giving the receipts and expenses of the company for the six months ending October 31. From the statement of the Controller it appears that the gross earnings of the Pennsylvania Railroad and branches (estimating the month of October) were $18,202,701.82; expenses for the same period, $8,071,293.60; leaving net earnings of $5,131,308.22. To which must be added balance of income from interest on sundry bonds and stocks of other companies, after payment of interest on the floating debt of the company, $918,294.78. Total profits, $6,049,603. It also appears from the statement of the Controller that the gross earnings of the United Railroads and Canal of New Jersey for the time were $5,625,267.77; expenses for same period, $3,940,986.76, leaving net earnings of $1,684,281.01. To this is to be added rents, interest and dividends received by the treasurer from property of United Railroads and Canal Company, $76,632.28, giving a total of $1,760,-913.39. The amount paid as interest and dividend under the lease of the United Railroads and Canal is $1,820,249.28, leaving a deficit in operating the United Railroads and Canal for six months of $59,335.89. These figures leave net profits of Pennsylvania Railroad and United New Jersey Railroads and Canal, $5,990,267,11. The treasurer's statement shows that the amount required to pay the interest on the mortgage bonds of this company is $850,511.76; premium on gold to pay interest on bonds, $71,692 75; State tax on coupons and capital stock, $215,751.18; semi annual amount due on purchase of Main Work, $210,000; rent of Harrisburg and Lancaster Railroad, $65,-123.29; interest on bonds and mortgages on real estate, $26 351.75; dividend of 5 per cent. on capital stock of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, $3,363,419.87; making a total of $4,849,-250.04, and leaving a balance to credit of income account, after payment of a November dividend of five per cent., of $1,141,017.07, which is over 1% per cent. upon the whole capital of the company.

Notwithstanding this flattering statement of net earnings, the company is compelled, in consequence of the prevailing financial panic during the fifty days, to recommend the payment of the dividend in scrip, the money out of which it was proposed to pay it having all been absorbed in meeting payments for lateral lines, for additional rolling stock, station and warehouses, third track, sidings, &c., necessary to meet the increased business, which, during the past two years, has been augmented over forty per cent. The capacity of the main line had reached its maximum without such improvements, which, when fully completed, will meet, it is believed, the demands of the increased traffic for several years to come.

On this exhibit of the financial situation of the company the Finance Committee recommend to the Board to declare a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent. out of the net earnings, clear of State tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 6th of December, 1873, in scrip of the company, which shall be payable on the 6th day of March, 1875 (fifteen months), or sooner, at the option of the company, and bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum. In this connection the treasurer of the company was directed to receive up to the first day of May, 1874, at par, the scrip issued by the company for the dividend declared in payment of instalments due and to become due this company on unpaid capital stock.

After the disposal of the question of dividend the Board took up for consideration Col. T. A. Scott's letter relative to his resignation of the office of first Vice President of the company, and disposed of the same by requesting President Thomson to notify Mr. Scott that the Board do not deem it necessary or desirable that he should resign his position as Vice President of the company. It is thus seen that Col. Scott is to remain as first Vice President of the company and that a 5 per cent. dividend in scrip is to be paid.

AN OIL CITY TRAGEDY.

Was it Murder or Suicide?—The Body of a Man Found in the Woods—Suspicion of Foul Play.

On Friday morning a colored man named Lewis Williams was found dead in the woods near Oil City. The deceased had gone out gunning with a man named Charley Foster. The deceased left at nine o'clock in the morning, and at eleven o'clock a boy who was hunting near the old graveyard, at a place known as Elkhorn Hollow, half a mile above Siverlyville, heard two reports of a shot gun, following each other in close succession. He immediately started in the direction of the sound and came upon the body of Williams. It lay upon the face, the arms down by its side. A small tree stood about six feet from the body, and two inches from the roots of the tree was a pool of blood. A trail of blood was on the leaves from the head to the pool. A little way off lay his hat, and between the tree and the body, the gun. It may be inferred from this, that the deceased was the victim of foul play. Where he was found the ground slopes somewhat, and about the pool of blood the leaves are burned by powder, as are also his face and hair. This would indicate that the man was lying on the ground when the shooting occurred; that the muzzle of the gun was close to his face and to the ground, and he rolled or was rolled after being shot, down to the place where he was found. The gun lay between the body and the pool directly across the trail of blood, but had no trace of blood upon it. Both barrels of the shot gun were discharged. The contents had entered the head, a little below the ear, into the cheek, and passed out at the mouth. A fearful wound was inflicted, the upper jaw being torn in pieces, and the mouth shattered.

The boy informed the police of the matter, and the body was removed to the city by order of the Mayor. There are strong evidences of murder, as, for instance, the large pool of blood indicates that the body lay some minutes after the shot without stirring, and, from the vital nature of the wound, he probably died without changing his position. No pool of blood was under him where he lay when discovered. He probably did not roll there himself. Some one else moved the body. The burnt leaves and burnt hair indicate that the muzzle of the gun was held close to the head, that the head was on the ground, and the gun pointed downward and burned the leaves. No man could lie on his back and discharge a gun in this direction. The direction of the charge was downward towards the feet. A man might hold a *pistol* to his own head so the charge would enter at the ear and come out at the mouth, but a *gun* could not be so held. A man cannot discharge a gun against himself save by putting a cord on the trigger. William's boots had not been removed; or, if removed when he discharged the gun, had been replaced by some one alive. The gun lying across the trail of blood, but above it, and unstained by it, is evidence that it was placed or thrown there after death. Its position with the trigger farthest from the feet, the reverse of what it must have been if he discharged it himself; the location and easy attitude of the body indicate that the death throes took place before the body reached that spot and before the gun was placed where it was found. The gun found is not the one Williams took out with him. That, however, could be accounted for by the supposition that he may have exchanged with Foster. Foster, who left with him in the morning has not been seen since the death of Williams, and suspicion points strongly towards him.

—The cost of widening and improving the streets in the burned district of Boston is $5,-070,000.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

FOREIGN.

Battle Between Carlists and Republicans in Navarre.

MONUMENT TO COUNT CAVOUR.

Official Announcement of the Executions in Cuba.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

Excitement Over the Proposed Prolongation of President MacMahon's Power.

THE MINISTRY OFFERING TO RESIGN.

JAMAICA.

The Virginius Expedition.

KINGSTON, JAMAICA, October 30.—The steamer Virginius, after taking on board a large party of Cubans and some war material, cleared for Lincoln Bay on the 23d inst. The officers of customs examined the baggage of every passenger who went on board, to provide against any irregularities or violation of law. The evening before the Virginius sailed a grand ball was given on board by General Ryan, who is the chief of the expedition.

An open boat, with a party of Cuban exiles, arrived at St. Anns a few days ago. They were two days on the way. They are bearers, they say, of important dispatches from Gen. Cespedes to the Cuban Junta in New York. Among those arrived are Col. Fernanda Lopez Overalta and Commander Louis Bezot.

Telegraph to Aspinwall.

The Colon cable, between this place and Aspinwall, is being worked by a private company.

Another Form of Slavery.

The railway works in Costa Rica take a large body of laborers from this island monthly. A Captain advertised for a laundress, and some forty women presented themselves, many most respectable and industrious. They were taken to Limon Bay, and there sold to men at fifteen dollars each.

Troops for Africa.

All "black troops" are under orders for active service on the south coast of Africa.

Destructive Flood.

During a recent violent rain storm in Jamaica, the rivers rose in twenty five feet in twelve hours above the natural level, and great loss of life and property was the consequence.

FRANCE.

Prolongation of President MacMahon's Powers.

PARIS, November 8.—The three bureaux of the Assembly which deferred until to-day the names of their members of the committee on the prolongation of President MacMahon's powers have elected Count de Remusat, Leon Say and Laboulaye, all members of the Left. These elections give the Republicans a majority of one in the committee. The result has caused the most intense excitement. It is said that the Right, which on the opening of the Assembly submitted a motion prolonging President MacMahon's powers for ten years, has offered as a compromise to make the term five years. Leon Say, at the request of the Government, has consented to a postponement of the debate on his interpellation for the failure to order elections to fill vacancies in the Assembly.

The Ministry Offering to Resign.

PARIS, November 8—*Evening.*—All the ministers tendered their resignations to MacMahon this afternoon, but he declined to accept them.

Trial of Marshal Bazaine.

It the Bazaine court martial, to-day, Marshals Canrobert and Leboeuf and General L'Admirault testified that to their knowledge no dispatch was received at Metz from Marshal MacMahon on the 23d of August. They also swore that MacMahon's army was not alluded to by Bazaine at the council of war held on the 26th of August.

Concessions of the Right.

PARIS, November 9.—The *Presse* to-day says the Right have not only agreed to limit MacMahon's term of office to five years, but have consented that he shall be officially designated by the title of "President of the Republic." By these concessions the Right have regained over one Republican majority, and will have a majority in the Committee on the prolongation of the President's power.

CUBA.

Official Announcement of the Shooting of Insurgent Chiefs.

HAVANA, November 8.—The following dispatch from General Burriel, commander of the Spanish troops at Santiago de Cuba, to the Captain General, contains all the information thus far received of the shooting of the insurgent leaders:

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, November 4.—To His Excellency, the Captain General: At six o'clock this morning were shot, in this city, for being traitors to their country and for being insurgent chiefs, the following persons, styling themselves "Patriot Generals:" Bernabe Varona, alias Bembeta, General of Division; Pedro Cespedes, Commanding General of Cienfugas; General Jesus Del Sol, and Brigadier General Washington Ryan. The executions took place in the presence of the entire corps of volunteers, the force of regular infantry and sailors from the fleet. An immense concourse of people also witnessed the act. The best of order prevailed. The prisoners met their death with composure.

(Signed) BURRIEL.

SPAIN.

The Virginius Affair.

MADRID, November 8.—President Castelar and General Sickles, the United States Minister, were in close conference for a considerable time yesterday. The capture of the Virginius is understood to be under consideration.

Battle in Navarre.

BAYONNE, November 8.—Intelligence has just been received here of a great victory by the Carlists over the Government troops after a desperate fight, near Myranda Delargo, in the province of Navarre. The loss of the Republicans was very great, including among the killed Lieutenant General Prima de Rovera. General Morrones was wounded and taken prisoner by the Royalists, with forty-one other officers. The Carlists also lost heavily, and among their wounded are General Olio and other chiefs.

ITALY.

Monument to Count Cavour.

TURIN, November 7.—The ceremonies attending the completion of the monument commemorating the deeds of Count Cavour, took place here to-day. The ceremonies were very imposing, and among those participating were Victor Emanuel, Italian Princes, members of the Cabinet, senators, deputies, foreign representatives, city authorities, and a large body of troops. Notwithstanding a heavy rain storm, an immense and enthusiastic crowd gathered to witness the ceremonies. The mayor of the city delivered an address, in which he paid a high tribute to Count Cavour, through whom, he said, "The star of Savoy became the sun of Italy."

GREAT BRITAIN.

Specie Shipments.

LONDON, November 8.—Three hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars in specie was shipped from Liverpool for New York to-day.

LONDON, November 8.—One hundred and four thousand pounds of bullion were shipped to-day from Southampton for New York.

Steamship Overdue.

The steamship City of Richmond, from New York, October 25, for Liverpool, is several days overdue.

MEMPHIS.

Card of Thanks for Aid to the Police Department.

MEMPHIS, November 9.—The following from Chief Alby, of the Memphis Police Department, appears in the *Appeal* to-morrow morning:

"The epidemic is at an end, and the sick of my command are convalescing. The appeals made by me were so generously responded to, that with the funds now on hand I feel confident of having sufficient to give the necessary relief to the sick, as well as to provide for the widows and families of deceased officers. With feelings of the deepest gratitude to the officials of sister cities and friends near to us, who so generously contributed to our relief, I return sincere thanks. Our deep gratitude can never be paid.

"P. E. ALBY, Chief of Police."

Mortuary.

Mortuary report, ending at 6 P. M.: Yellow fever, three; other causes, three; increase of one yellow fever death over yesterday and the nine previous. Flaherty, Morgy & Sullivan, undertakers, reported the burial of an unknown child, age unknown and parentage unknown. The Board of Health will place the case before the coroner to-morrow for investigation. There was one new case of fever to-day.

The Indians in Texas on the War Path.

NEW ORLEANS, November 8.—A Waco, Texas, dispatch says: Captain J. E. Elgin, who has just returned from an extensive trip on the frontier, reports the Indians bad, if not worse than they have been since the war. All the Indians are off their reservations except Santanta. They are headed by Big Tree, and have stolen nearly all the horses on the Little Wichita and West Fork. Seventy-five or one hundred of them crossed the Little Wichita last week, and a party of thirteen stole two horses in Jacksboro on Sunday last. It is reported that the surveying party camped outside of Jacksboro was fired on by them.

THE CAPITAL.

Civil Service Examinations Postponed.

THE CAPTURE OF THE VIRGINIUS.

The Government Waiting for Official Information.

WASHINGTON, November 8, 1873.

Extension of the Postal Service.

An extension of the postal service has been ordered on the Peninsula Railroad from South Bend to Fort Wayne Junction, forty-six miles, commencing on the 14th of November.

Civil Service Examinations Postponed.

In view of the shortness of the notice given of the district civil service examinations to be held in Cincinnati and St. Louis, the Civil Service Commission has postponed the Cincinnati examination to December 4th and the St. Louis examination to December 9th. The 17th of December has been fixed for holding an examination in Savannah for the Southern district. Applications will be received at the proper departments from those wishing to compete in the Cincinnati examination to the 22d of November, and for the Savannah examination to the 5th of December. These examinations are to fill $1,200 clerkships in the departments at Washington. The places at which examinations will be held will be specified in the notices sent to candidates by the chief examiners. Instructions as to the form of making application may be obtained by addressing "E. O. Graves, Chief Examiner, Washington."

Treasury Decision.

The First Comptroller has instructed the Assistant Treasurer at New York that the bankruptcy of an agent is a revocation of the agency, and when subsequently the bankable assets of a principal, with knowledge of the fact, appoints the bankrupt his agent, the latter may carefully transact any business entrusted to him.

The Rawlins Statue.

The statue to the late Secretary Rawlins, for which an appropriation was made at the last session of Congress, has been designed and modeled, and will soon be cast in bronze.

Legal Tenders Outstanding.

The outstanding legal tenders amount to $361,837,271.

WASHINGTON, November 9, 1873.

Census for the Centennial.

Secretary Delano will, in his annual report, renew his recommendation for a census to be taken in 1875, the results of which could be published in season for the centennial celebration of the independence of the United States.

The Captured Virginius.

No new facts in relation to the Virginius have transpired at the State Department. Fish and Sickles are in telegraphic correspondence on the subject. The Spanish Government claims that it has acted in good faith by asking a delay of punishment on the ressen gers and crew, and that the refusal as regards that its telegram was not received in Cuba before the execution took place. The difficulty seems to be the inefficiency of that Government to control affairs in Cuba as well as other matters. Our Government is engaged in efforts to stay the proceedings as to the remainder of those on board the Virginius until all the facts can be fully ascertained.

The Secretary of the Navy this afternoon telegraphed to Rear Admiral Scott, commanding the North Atlantic station, to proceed in person or send a vessel to Santiago de Cuba without delay, and co operate with Vice Consul Schmitt, in that place in protecting the interests of the United States in the affair of the Virginius.

The Secretary of State has sent instructions to both Minister Sickles at Madrid and Consul General Hall at Havana to telegraph as soon as possible all the facts in regard to the capture of the Virginius and the execution of the parties on board that vessel, but Hall replies there is some interruption of the telegraphic line between Havana and Santiago de Cuba, and as yet he has been unable to learn any particulars.

A dispatch from General Sickles states that the Madrid Government had no information of the execution until after it had occurred. The only information the Government now has is the fact that the Virginius was captured and several persons on her executed, but as to what waters or under what circumstances the vessel was captured no information has been received. Until these facts are known officially the Government will take no action in the matter. The question being a very delicate one, it is not the intention of our authorities to take any steps that can not be maintained under the law of nations. Our Government is not satisfied that the Virginius is entitled to the protection of the United States. If it was the starting from New York with an American register, but it has been charged that she was sold to Quesada some fifteen or eighteen months ago at Curacoa. Since that time she has been sailing both Cuban and Venezuelan flags, and if that charge should turn out to be true, she cannot receive the protection of our Government. The indications are that the Castelar Government is disposed to act perfectly honest with the United States, but the internal dissensions now in existence in Spain are much towards embarrassing it. On the island of Cuba the influence of the Casin Espagnal, a club of wealthy slave holders, has been very disastrous to the home Government, to say nothing of the insurrection. The feeling, in official circles here is anything but unfriendly to Spain, and it is the impression that only a few days will elapse before it will be seen that Castelar's Government is anxious to have the friendship and encouragement of the United States.

The State Department is not aware that any United States vessel has been sent to Santiago de Cuba, but it is probable that orders have been issued by the Rear Admiral commanding the North Atlantic squadron for one of the vessels on that station to proceed thither.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 7:30 P. M., Nov. 9, 1873.

Probabilities for To-day.

For the Northwest, rising temperature, winds veering to the northeast, and partly cloudy weather.

For the upper lakes, northwesterly to northerly winds, partly cloudy weather and low temperature.

For the lower lakes, northwesterly winds, cloudy weather and occasional light snow, clearing by Monday.

From the Ohio valley to Southern Tennessee, northwesterly to northerly winds, colder and partly cloudy weather.

For the Southern States, partly cloudy weather, lower temperature and northwesterly winds.

For the Middle States, northwesterly winds, falling temperature, cloudy weather, and possibly occasional light rain, clearing by Monday.

For New England, northwesterly winds, falling temperature and partly cloudy weather.

THE RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, November 9.—River eleven feet; falling. Arrived—Exchange, Pittsburgh.

CAIRO, November 9.—Arrived—Belle of Memphis, St. Louis, 8 P. M.; Quickstep, Evansville, 3 M.; Louisville, Cincinnati, 4; Capital City, Vicksburg, 5; Willie, Cincinnati, 10; Fearless, St. Louis, noon; John T. Tolle, St. Louis, 1 P. M.; Katie P. Kountz, St. Louis, 1; Allegheny Belle, Pittsburgh, 6. Departed—Anna, Cincinnati, 7 M.; Parker, Memphis, 9; Belle of Memphis, Memphis, 10; Louisville, New Orleans, 6 A. M.; Capital City, St. Louis, 6; Quickstep, Evansville, 7; Alice Brown, New Orleans, Willie, New Orleans, 11; Fearless, St. Louis, 2 P. M.; Baltic, St. Louis, 4. River fallen 7 inches. Clear; mercury 56.

LOUISVILLE, November 9.—River falling rapidly, with 6 feet 9 inches in canal, and 14 feet 9 inches in pass down Indian chute. Weather cool and cloudy. The Thompson Dean, from Cincinnati, took on 300 head of stock and 150 tons of miscellaneous freight, with 30 cabin passengers, and passed through the canal to New Orleans. The last pair of lock gates for the new canal were towed down to-day from Howard's ship yard, and will be hung to-morrow, when boats can pass through the new canal. Arrivals—United States, Cincinnati; Tarascon, Henderson; Arlington, Cincinnati; Thompson Dean, Cincinnati. Departures—United States, Cincinnati; Tarascon, Henderson; Arlington, Cincinnati; Thompson Dean, New Orleans.

MEMPHIS, November 9.—The river rose three inches. Business light. Weather clear and warm. Arrived—Susie Silver and Colorado, St. Louis; Fannie Lewis, Vicksburg; Grand Lake No. 3, Cincinnati. Departed—Grand Lake No. 3 and Susie Silver, New Orleans; Colorado, Vicksburg; Fannie Lewis, St. Louis. The Belle of Memphis departs for St. Louis at 5 P. M. to-morrow.

ST. LOUIS, November 9.—Arrived—Gilmore, Liberty and Coal Hill, Ohio River; Yaeger, New Orleans; Chester, Memphis; Clinton, Keokuk; Grafton, Cairo. Departed—Strader and Crescent City, New Orleans; Clinton, Keokuk. River stationary. Clear and warm.

EVANSVILLE, November 9.—Clear and pleasant. Down—Allegheny Belle, 7:30 P. M.; Morning Star, 4 P. M. Up—Arkansas Belle, 2 P. M. No business. Mercury 48 to 64. River fallen 26 inches.

NASHVILLE, TENN., November 9.—River fallen two inches, two feet eight inches on shoals. Arrived—Dutch P. Green, Paducah. Weather clear and cool.

WEST CHESTER.

Udderzook Found Guilty of Murder in the First Degree.

WEST CHESTER, PA., November 9.—The jury in the Udderzook case rendered a verdict of murder in the first degree.

Coalition of Western Graugers and Labor Reformers.

DETROIT, November 9.—One of the significant signs of the times is the movement now maturing for a union of the farmers' granges and labor reformers. Leading men of these organizations have been consulting and maturing plans for a general co operation and consolidation, which are now nearly completed throughout the Western States. A meeting has just been held here in furtherance of this object. The operation has been carried on very quietly.

ST. LOUIS.

Preparing for the Editorial Convention.

ST. LOUIS, November 8.—The Directors of the Merchants' Exchange have resolved to appoint a committee of merchants to co-operate with a committee of editors of this city, to welcome and and suitably entertain a convention of journalists of the country, which is to meet here on the 26th inst., to form a National Press Association, the objects of which are the elevating of the profession, softening and obliterating the sectional animosities engendered during the war, and ameliorating the morals of the people and the condition of the country.

Receiver Appointed for the North Missouri Insurance Company.

Judge Treat, of the United States District Court, appointed W. R. Walker Receiver of the North Missouri Insurance Company of this city.

Pilot Temple Sold.

Pilot Temple, the well-known trotting stallion, was sold at auction for $5,500.

Reduction in Wages.

The Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad has reduced the wages of their employes in their shops at Sedalia, Mo., ten per cent., and their time twenty per cent. It is said the men will refuse to work on those terms.

A Thief Arrested.

ST. LOUIS, November 9.—J. J. Paul, a messenger of Adams Express Company, was arrested last night for robbing that company Two thousand dollars were found on his person, and it is supposed some three or four thousand more have been taken.

Politicians on Their Muscle.

An altercation between Lieutenant Governor Charles P. Johnson and Alex. J. P. Garesche, a Government lawyer, in a Fifth street restaurant last night, resulted in Garesche striking Johnson a severe blow in the face. Johnson attempted to retaliate, but a friend separated the belligerents. The affair grew out of an assertion of Garesche's that Governor Johnson's brother, as prosecutor of Chief of Police McDonough, who has been frequently the recipient of insults and oppression in office, was connected with the ring politicians, whose determination is to effect McDonough's removal from office.

ALTOONA, PA.

William Lloyd & Co.'s Creditors in Council—An Extension of One, Two, Three, and Four Years Granted Them.

ALTOONA, November 8.—A meeting of the creditors of William Lloyd & Co. closed this evening. The firm made the following statement: Assets: $602,449.26; liabilities the same amount; surplus in real estate, $605,960. The loss by Lloyd, Hamilton & Co., of New York, is covered by the bank capital and surplus. Mr. Lloyd asked that four years be granted him, and proposed to pay twenty per cent. the first year, thirty per cent. the second year, twenty per cent. the third year, and twenty the fourth year. A large number of the friends of Lloyd rallied and went his security for the faithful performance of the proposition to the amount of four hundred and sixteen thousand dollars, and the proposition was accepted.

The following is a detailed statement of the assets and liabilities of the firm:

Assets—Bills Discounted, $571,965.87; Judgment Bonds and Mortgages, $55,110; Bank and other Stocks, $53,215; Banking House and Lot, $30,000; Due from Solvent Banks and Bankers, $23,738.79; Cash and Cash Items, $15,772.89; Life Insurance Certificate, $1,000; to Balance, $1,647.01. Total, $602,449.26.

Liabilities.—Due Individual Depositors, $575,-184.49; due Banks and Bankers, $27,264.53. Total, $602,449.26.

Surplus in Real Estate.—Coal lands in Somerset, Cambria and Clearfield counties; Ore lands in Fulton and Blair counties; interest in two farms at Bell's Mills; Lloyd, McCauley & Baker Farm, Altoona; Mrs. Thomas' Farm, Altoona; Frazier Farm, Altoona; Wileman Farm, Altoona; Ginter's Heirs' Farm, Altoona; Mowry Lots and Gramer Lots, Altoona; Homestead and grounds, Altoona; other houses and lots, Altoona, $522,-460.00; lands in Kentucky, Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, Illinois, Wisconsin and West Virginia, 32,027 acres—$83,800.00; total, $605,-960 00.

CINCINNATI.

The Finances.

CINCINNATI, November 8.—The Clearing House Committee of the Banks of this city, to whom was entrusted the issuing of Clearing House certificates, have asked to be discharged, as the certificates have all been returned and by the Committee canceled and destroyed, and the committee is relieved from all further responsibility in the premises. The certificates issued have been returned to the parties depositing them. This closes up the arrangement by which the banks made a common cause to check the panic. In every way the management of the affair was a success. Not a bank there failed, and only four out of one hundred and fifty thousand Clearing House certificates were necessary to tide over the period of the panic.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—Two deaths from yellow fever occurred in Memphis on Saturday.

—Daud Pasha, an eminent Turkish statesman, died at Biarritz on Saturday.

—There is a printers' strike in Springfield, Ill., in consequence of a reduction in wages.

—The funeral of General Hardee took place in Selma on Saturday, and was very imposing.

—Strauss, a Hebrew farmer of Jackson county, Ohio, was murdered by a man whom he caught stealing his potatoes.

—A special order recognizing the death and services of General Delafield has been issued from the War Department.

—John Lynch, section boss on the I. P. & C. R. R. at Kokoma, Ind., was run over by a freight and instantly killed last Saturday night. The man named W. H. Millarting was arrested by detectives in Louisville on Saturday, charged with embezzling money from parties in Defiance, Ohio.

—The Wisconsin Central Railroad have leased the Milwaukee and Northern Railroad for a term of years, and the two roads will hereafter be run upon that road.

—James Barkhuff, a passenger conductor on the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railroad, was crushed to death at Grafton, Ohio, last Saturday night, while coupling cars.

—The Grand Jury have indicted John McCools, of Chelsea, Mass., John W. Hodner and Geo. H. Nobles, of Woburn, for the murder of Eunice McCoole, on the 21st of last October, at Chelsea.

—The railroad managers of roads terminating Boston consider a reduction of expenses necessary. The working hours and wages at the shops will be reduced; also the number of trains where practicable.

—A dispatch from Fort Wayne, Ind., reports the burning of the wooden part of the building of Kerr & Murray's foundry and machine shops there last Saturday night, throwing many hands out of employment. Loss $60,000; insurance $22,000.

—Two of the men engaged a year and a half ago in robbing the Columbia (Ky.) Bank, and murdering the cashier, which affair created great excitement at the time, have been caught in Maine, and will be brought to Kentucky on a requisition of Governor Leslie for trial.

—Four men were arrested in Wilmington, Del., on Saturday, charged with attempting to rob the National Bank of Delaware last Friday night. They have been recognized as the men occupying a house in the suburbs, in which a full and fine set of burglars' tools was found.

—Thomas L. Jefferson, a Democrat, was elected State Senator on Saturday, from the Thirty-sixth district, comprising the Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh wards of Louisville, by 1,041 majority over J. P. Sacksteder. The election was to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of G. T. Pope.

—An accident occurred on the Buffalo & Lake Huron branch of the Grand Trunk Railroad near Brantford, Canada, on Sunday morning.

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...nthfield Street.
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...D. L. FLEMING,
...W. ...
...CO., Editors and Proprietors.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

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MONDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1873.

BONDS at Frankfort 97½.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 38f.

GOLD closed in New York Saturday at 107½.

THIS is the way Democratic reaction in Ohio looks when reduced to figures:

1867, A. G. Thurman	240,622
1869, G. H. Pendleton	227,580
1871, George W. McCook	218,165
1873, William Allen	214,525

OUR news columns this morning contain the particulars of a terrible affair in Monongahela City, in which a young man named Clements nearly succeeded in killing his aged father, and subsequently committed suicide himself.

WE WILL soon know just how far the railroad laws of Illinois can be enforced in the Courts. At least six railroads are said to be under ban for violating the laws of the State in their management, and the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners are actively at work prosecuting them.

IT IS UNDERSTOOD that Postmaster General Creswell has assurances from quite a number of Congressmen of their support for his system of post office banks, and there appears to be little doubt entertained of the success of the project. The plan will be somewhat different from that now in operation in Great Britain, and will be called the National Savings Depository.

THE course pursued by the Pennsylvania Railroad, in declaring a scrip dividend, and retaining her most efficient officers, shows that the Directors are not disposed to be affected by the prevailing unsoundness in financial circles. Undoubtedly Mr. Scott has been affected by the suspension of the Texas Pacific Company, but this was a matter of his own. He kept the affairs of the Pennsylvania Railroad separate from the others, and they are consequently unimpaired.

THE RAILROAD QUESTION, as it is termed, is fast settling itself, as from present appearances when the looked for time comes, there will be no railroads to settle. The Northern Pacific has gone into Cimmerian darkness; the Chesapeake and Ohio has become a Wall street tradition; the Texas Pacific has disappeared in the financial gulf; in Kansas, Georgia, Alabama, and other States, various lines are more or less paralyzed. In fact, there is a general "smash up" all round.

CHAPLAIN NEWMAN, some time since appointed Treasury Agent on a visit of inspection among the Consulates, has forwarded to the Treasury department an interesting report from Japan. The most noticeable features in it are the production of iron by the Japanese, which can be had in the United States from ten to twenty dollars a ton less than that imported from England; and the extent to which tobacco is cultivated, it being found to be a much more remunerative crop than rice.

COLONEL QUAY, Secretary of State, we learn, has determined to follow the law of the State, in preference to the law of the Constitutional Convention, in submitting the Constitution to the people of Pennsylvania. The Convention ignores the act of Assembly of April 11, 1872, which expressly provides for the election on the Constitution, and the Secretary of State recognizes it, and will make his official publication accordingly, at the same time inviting a judicial decision upon the vital point involved in this difference of opinion.

THE TENDENCY, on the part of American merchants is to limit their imports, while our export trade is steadily increasing. At New York, the showing continues to improve, as regards trade. The imports of the single article of dry goods at that port, for the month of October, show a further decline from the corresponding total of last year; and the decrease in the receipts, during the last ten months, is twenty million dollars, and nearly thirteen millions less than the corresponding aggregate for 1871. The next two months are likely to widen the difference still more. The export trade moves along steadily, though somewhat restricted by the scarcity of tonnage and consequent advance in freights.

THE protest of the paper of the Texas Pacific Railroad seems to have started afresh the panicy feeling in New York. The failure of the Company to meet its maturing paper is offset by the statement that it will soon be able to resume. We fear this will not prove true. It has been true of every great corporation that has failed, that it announced a speedy resumption. The promised resumption rarely comes. The truth is the storm has the ascendency, and we have only to wait and feel the force of the blow. Those who are quiet and easy will do well to keep close to the shore. Those who are at sea with maturing paper will do well to make some sacrifices to provide against it. The consoling thought is, that the result will be the purification of business, and when the fresh start is made in the Spring, it will be upon a sounder basis than has ruled for several years.

PAPER MONEY—A PROJECT.

We are in receipt of a circular, without date, location of issue, or signature—anonymous in every sense, which embodies so tersely and clearly the new proposition for the monetary relief of the country, and which stands the fairest chance of anything we hear of to be adopted by Congress, that we are tempted to give it entire. It is as follows:

Treasury Notes (Greenbacks) shall be the sole paper money of the United States; and, equally with coin, shall be a legal tender in all cases where no special consideration is expressed. The issue of said notes shall not be arbitrarily limited; but they shall be issued only on deposit of, or in exchange or payment for Bonds of the United States.

The holder of any U. S. Bond, of whatever denomination, may, at his option, demand and receive from the Treasury, on deposit of such Bond, a loan without interest, for the full amount thereof, in Treasury notes, and payment of the accrued interest in coin or notes, as may be specified in the bond. The bonds on which a loan is thus made shall be held by the Treasurer as a special deposit, shall be returned to the owner on repayment of the loan, and shall bear no interest until so returned. Any holder of Treasury notes in sums of one thousand dollars and the multiples thereof, may, at his option, demand and receive from the Treasury, in exchange for the same, United States bonds of equal amount, payable on demand in Treasury notes, and bearing interest in coin at the rate of 3 65-100 per cent. per annum. Said interest to be payable on surrender of the bond, or at intervals of six months. A small per centage shall be charged by the Treasury on each loan, and at each conversion of notes into bonds, or of bonds into notes.

The National Bank-notes shall be withdrawn from circulation and cancelled, within a specified time, and the United States bonds now deposited in the Treasury as security for such notes shall be returned to the banks, respectively, in proportion as the notes of each are cancelled. All special taxes on banks shall thereupon be abolished; all United States laws regarding banks shall be repealed; and all connection of the United States Treasury with banks shall cease. All issue of demand-notes for circulation, by individuals or corporations, shall be prohibited under penalty.

We do not need to say that this project is substantially the same as we have been advocating, in its leading features. The proposed cancellation of National Bank notes is new, but as Treasury notes are to be substituted, there can, of course, be no objection to this. The argument on which the plan is based is,—1. That the paper money of the United States should be homogeneous; and, 2. That its circulation must be elastic. These propositions are so well understood that they do not need to be argued. The fact that, under our present banking system, we have had a currency so acceptable everywhere, because secure, has been the chief commendation of the system. But from the outset its inelasticity was a source of apprehension to careful financiers. While no one could foresee just the combination of circumstances which would illustrate this opinion, it was, nevertheless, held. And when the storm came we were helpless. It now is asserted that had Congress been summoned together, much of our trouble might have been averted. We doubt it. Congress is made up very largely of men who know little of the theory of finance, and probably months would have elapsed before action could have been had. Now not merely the need of elasticity is felt, but the method of reaching it seems tolerably clear.

The 3 65-100 Treasury notes made exchangeable for currency will be identical in purpose with British Consols, the principal of which cannot be demanded, and the interest of which will be payable in gold. Hence they will have a fixed value, as certain and regular as that of real estate. As the issue will be practically illimitable, —that is, governed by the law of supply and demand, and as they will be exchangeable for greenbacks on demand, they will meet any possible want of currency. Thus there will be a thoroughly elastic money market.

Two general advantages which we can see in this question are, that it will tend to repress risky speculation, and will serve to absorb the debt of the country in a low interest bond. Much of the value of the low interest bonds will be in the readiness and certainty with which they can be exchanged. And this, after the experience the country has had in other forms of securities during the recent panic, will go far toward making them popular.

Not the least important feature of the proposed system is that of divorcing the Treasury from the Banks. Yet the circulation of the banks will be no less secure than it now is. So far as depositors are concerned, they will be compelled to look out for themselves as regards where they will locate deposits. But our banks will not be less, but will, if anything, be more secure than now. True, the reserve of 25 per cent. will be abolished, but banks will have less difficulty in realizing from their assets, and will have a larger option to go upon. After all, the twenty-five per cent. reserve has not proven in practice of much importance to depositors. Banks that are so badly managed as to break, are not apt to be careful about their reserves. Thus, in every view of the case—as a change in our system is imperatively necessary—we believe that the one proposed will, all things considered, best meet the demands of trade.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE LATE ELECTIONS—"IS THAT THUNDER."

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

WASHINGTON, November 6, 1873.

The election news has created quite a commotion among politicians, and various interpretations of the meaning of the language of the ballot box in Ohio, Wisconsin and New York are given. One says, "Oh! there is no significance to be drawn from a light vote, such as was cast in Ohio and Wisconsin." Another says, "It is owing to the 'Granges,' and that humbug will explode in another year, and Ohio and Wisconsin will be all right next year." Let us not deceive ourselves upon a subject of such importance. Something is wrong; there are "some screws loose," and we had better drive slow until we know what is the matter. The muttering of thousands of dissatisfied men makes a noise like unto thunder. We heard that noise, or something very much like it, in 1859. Then the Democratic party said that the political sky was clear and the noise "wa' n't thunder," and drove on regardless of the mutterings of a discontented people; but the storm came in 1860, and the thunder was awful and the lightnings blasted the Democratic party.

Again, in 1854, when the same party in its pride and arrogance astounded the people by the perfidious act repealing the Missouri Compromise, then there were fearful mutterings of discontent all over the free States, and the thunder was heard from every section of the North. In the commotion and travail that ensued, the country gave birth to the Republican party. It sprang as a giant from the womb, and it has performed many glorious deeds for the country. It has been, and still is, a grand party. It has the confidence of a large majority of the American people to-day. There is scarcely a Republican to be found, from Maine to California, but cherishes the strongest regard for the Republican party, and detests the old disloyal Democratic party. But thoughtful, patriotic Republicans can be found by scores in every neighborhood, who are dissatisfied with the "Credit Mobilier, and other things." They shake their heads mournfully, and doubt whether there are any honest politicians now as there used to be. Many begin to fear that they are all self-seekers, and that the breed of patriots has died out. The trouble is, that some of our leaders are reckless and some are intensely selfish. Audacity, such as was displayed by Senator Carpenter and Gen. B. F. Butler, in championing the "increase and back pay grab," was not wisdom. Men may be brilliant and bold, and yet not be wise leaders. To be a good leader, a man must know the people's wishes and *respect* them.

Some of our most ambitious men trained in the Democratic ranks long after it thundered in 1854. They then disregarded the mutterings of the people, nor did they join the Republican party until their old party had inaugurated the war. Let us give them credit for being good patriots; but we may doubt their Republicanism being of the "Simon pure" brand. Butler and Carpenter were Democrats until after the war had commenced. They now aspire to leadership and have defied public opinion on the salary question.

They have a right to their opinions upon this and all political questions. But their championship of an obnoxious measure is evidence of want of tact and sense, and proves their fitness for positions of leadership. The late elections give us again the assurance that in this country, no party is so strong, that it can do wrong with impunity. The people are in bad temper with the acts of our Congressmen. That is the meaning of the late elections. Hundreds of thousands remained from the polls and have not voted because they would not yet vote with the Democrats and against their old friends. They will wait to see what Congress will do this Winter.

My Republicanism may be doubted, but I must say, that the people have done right. It is a healthy sign when no party men condemn their own leaders. The party in the majority is responsible for the acts of Congress. We do not divide the credit and honor of good acts between Republicans and Democrats. We have a right to claim the credit flowing from good measures for the party in power, and it is right that the people hold the party in power to strict accountability for bad acts.

The people want Congress to retrace its steps so far as their own pay is concerned; and if our Republican friends are wise, they will not close their ears to the mutterings of discontent. The times are pinching; values are shrinking, and under such circumstances, they will expect the Republicans in Congress to promptly repeal the act increasing their salaries from $5,000 to $7,500 per annum, and to cancel all such schemes as give away immense tracts of our public lands to corporations, in order to enrich the few corporators. They must avoid such profuse appropriations as marked the history of the last Congress, and should show that they sympathize with the people in these days of gloom when many are sinking under the waves of misfortune. The principles of the Republican party are held in the highest estimation by a large majority of the people of this land, and our Congressmen should regain the confidence of the people by showing that the party can yet serve the country, by the wisdom and beneficence of its measures and policy in the future, as it has so gloriously in the past. But let it disregard these evidences of the people's discontent, and the lightnings will follow the thunder and peal blast it, as it did the old Democratic in 1860. N.

A WESTERN EDITO... marriage heading ... trap sprung, with ... down; another ninn... s placed over his ...resenting a large ... to, "The trap ... it!"

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

SAWYER'S shoe manufactory, at Danvers, Mass., was burned last Friday night. Loss, $35,000.

A FIRE at Covington, Kentucky, on Friday, destroyed the street car stables at that place. Loss about $8,000.

THE amount contributed in Brooklyn, at the polling places on Tuesday, for the Memphis sufferers, was nearly one thousand dollars.

THE nail and iron manufacturers of New England will reduce the wages of their employes ten per cent. on the 1st of December.

JOHN FORCE, aged eighteen years, was shot dead by a man named Miller, of Dover, New Jersey, while visiting the wife of the latter.

THE Shaker Society of South Union, Ky., has offered to adopt and educate fifty of the children orphaned by the recent pestilence in Memphis.

A FASHIONABLE young lady of Freeport dropped one of her false eyebrows in a church pew, and badly frightened a young man next to her, who thought it was his mustache.

A VERY curious statement comes from Indiana, to the effect that every book belonging to the State Library (3,000 volumes in number) has been stolen. Everybody was so busy getting divorced that nobody missed the books till after the last of them was filched away.

THE earnings of the Denver & Rio Grande narrow gauge railway (main line 118 miles) for the month ending September 30, 1873, were $34,326 24; same line same month in 1872, less contractors' freight, $26,410 34; increase, thirty per cent., $7,915 90. For the month of September, 1873, the net earnings were $18,769 31, being 54.6 per cent. of the gross.

A DISPATCH from Portland, Indiana, says that Wm. J. Henry, proprietor of a saddler shop, was stabbed in the neck and a fiendish outrage committed upon his person, last Thursday night, by some one unknown. Mr. Henry had received a letter telling him that he would never be permitted to marry a certain woman to whom he is now engaged, and that his life would be taken if no other measures were found sufficient to deter him from the proposed marriage.

WHEN aid was asked for Shreveport and Memphis during their sad affliction, some charitable planters in the South presented bales of cotton, which were sold for the benefit of the fund. One of these bales, shipped to New York, yielded $2,875, and was then sent to Liverpool, to be again sold there, the contributions in this case to go to Memphis. Another bale, for the benefit of Memphis, has been sold at Memphis, St. Louis and Cincinnati, bringing in the aggregate $3,420. This bale has also arrived in New York, where it will be finally sold.

THE sales of leaf tobacco in Louisville, Kentucky, during the year ending October 31st, have been larger in quantity and value than the sales made during any of four preceding years. The crop during the year 1872–73 was above the average, while that of 1871–72 was a short crop. In 1870 –71 the sales at Louisville amounted to 48,007 hogsheads of leaf tobacco, valued at $4,681,046. In the year which has just closed the sales amounted to 53,137 hogsheads, valued at $5,565,991. The crop prospects of the new year are unfavorable, both for quantity and quality. The sales during the last five years have amounted to 218,632 hogsheads, valued at $24,001,089.

A MAN named Stephen B. B. Masters, who has lived ir a secluded manner for a year in the vicinity of Charleston, West Virginia, was found dead in a junk boat, one day last week. An examination into his private papers after his death, revealed the fact that he had been a wholesale merchant in Jersey City, and that he probably left that place and went to Leavenworth, Kansas, in 1871. A letter from his mother, Mrs. E. M. Masters, showed that she was still living in Leavenworth, and that they was some difficulty in family matters that drove her son into exile. His mother was telegraphed in relation to the death of her son, and she responded requesting the remains to be sent to Leavenworth, Kansas, by express, which was promptly done by the Masonic fraternity, of which order the deceased was a member.

PERSONAL.

THE personal estate of the late John C. Heenan is valued at $100,000.

MRS. RAYMOND, widow of Henry J. Raymond, is living at Rome with her daughter.

MRS. DOLLY MILLER, of Eaton county, Mich., aged 106 years, has just had her picture taken, being the first time she was ever in an art gallery.

MR. C. J. CLINCH, United States Consul at Bordeaux, is about to resign his position to take the place of the late Mr. Warden in the Paris house of A. T. Stewart & Co. Mr. Clinch is a relative of Mr. Stewart.

QUITE an excitement has been raised in San Francisco among the adherents of the Catholic Church in consequence of the Rev. Father Dugan, a Roman Catholic priest, abjuring his old faith and joining the Presbyterians. The recantation and his admission into the Presbyterian Church was made publicly.

WHEN you write to the Shah, etiquette requires that you preface your remarks with the following rigmarole: "To the most serene, most highly placed and wisest Caliph, the abounding in grace and in friendship; true as no other is to me, the Schah Nassr-ed-Din, be the first word of my friendly writing; a reverent greeting."

EX-PRESIDENT FILLMORE, and four surviving members of his old Cabinet—Conrad of Louisiana, Secretary of War; Hall of New York, Postmaster General; Graham of North Carolina, Secretary of the Navy, and Stewart of Virginia, Secretary of the Interior—are expected to visit Washington this winter for a friendly reunion.

EX-GOVERNOR JAMES, of Nebraska, has been indicted for theft, the charges against him being that he appropriated $3,000 of the State fund when Governor, and also the proceeds of sales of stone from the old Insane Asylum. It is rather a singular coincidence that ex-Governor Butler, whose place he filled during 1871-72, was impeached for theft.

MRS. BROWN, widow of Governor Aaron V. Brown, Postmaster General during the administration of President Buchanan, has been appointed Regent of the Ladies' Mount Vernon Association for the State of Tennessee. The appointment is peculiarly appropriate, as the lady who is its subject is a relative of President Washington's family and also President Madison's.

MRS. ROBERT E. LEE died at her home in Lexington, Va., on Wednesday night last. She had been an invalid for ten years with a rheumatic affection. The death of her husband was a heavy and overwhelming blow to her. All who have seen the attachment subsisting between the tall, strong, stalwart and soldierly Lee, and his fragile and crippled wife, know how sincere, and beautiful, and deep it was. Since his death, Mrs. Lee suffered much from depression of spirits, a distress greatly increased by the loss of her daughter Agnes. Mrs. Lee was Mary, daughter of G. W. P. Custis, and her age about sixty-five years.

THE friends of Madame Seebach will be glad to hear that she has sent a full and satisfactory vindication of herself as to the story regarding her which went the rounds of the papers last Summer. This story, purporting to be copied from a paper published in Pesth, stated that Mme. S. had complained of being robbed while acting in that city; that her landlady had testified in court that it was a false pretense, an offense of which she had already been found guilty in this country, and that the Judge had reprimanded and fined her. Mme. Seebach has not been in Pesth for years, and she sends a most indignant denial from the editor of the Pesth paper that such an article had ever appeared in his journal. The inventor of the story is very generous in stating that Mme. S. appeared in court with "her beautiful daughter," as in fact she only has a young son.

BUCKEYE BREVITIES.

AKRON claims to be able to stand the pressure of hard times.

ON Tuesday evening of last week, during the Democratic jollification at Londonville, Ashland county, an accident occurred which resulted in the death of Mr. Valentine Lemmel, a respected citizen of that place. While discharging a cannon, he happened to walk in front of it, and the wad, which consisted of rags, struck him on the aside of the head, and inflicting such injuries, that he died a few hours after.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
ASSETS January 1, 1873, $778,251 56.
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Wm. Phillips, D. E. McKinney, Secretary and Treasurer.
Wm. Bradley, Wm. Graham, A. A. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
Solicitor—John H. Bailey.

FARMERS, A WORD TO YOU.
Do you want good Cider all the year,
Do you want it clear and sparkling,
Do you want it sweet and wholesome,
If so us. the Sulphate of Lime.
Made by James Heth & Co. Heth & Co. is the only genuine. One package is sufficient for a barrel of Cider. The later in the season Cider is made, the more it is, and the addition of the Sulphate preserves it perfectly. Thousands have used it with perfect satisfaction since 1868.
The time is now at hand to rid your barns and corn cribs of rats and mice. Use LOEWIN & BRAHAM'S VERMIN DESTROYER. It is the only safe exterminator, as it contains no phosphorus and is not therefore liable to spontaneous combustion. For sale at the Drug and Prescription Store of
JOSEPH BROWNE,
Corner of Penn avenue and Sixth street.

KEYSTONE BREVITIES.

THE annual reunion of the 142d, 149th and 150th Regiments of Pennsylvania Volunteers came off at the camp ground, near Kingston, on Saturday.

ON MONDAY afternoon last, Mr. John Graham, an old respected citizen of Neshannock township, Lawrence county, was found dead in an open field on his farm, a few miles north of New Castle. Mr. Graham was near sixty-seven years old. His death was caused by apoplexy.

AN incendiary fire on Tuesday evening destroyed the barn in Spring township, York county, belonging to Z. K. Loucks, and occupied by Mr. Henry Dollinger, together with a corn crib and hog pen. A quantity of tobacco, about four hundred bushels of corn, a lot of oats, hay, straw, carpenter's tools, and a lot of farming implements were also consumed. The loss is fully covered by insurance.

SAMUEL DAVIS, a miner at the Mount Pleasant mines, Scranton, was instantly killed, and his laborer, James Sherwood, very seriously injured, by a fall of the roof Thursday morning. The miner had fixed a shot that knocked out the props, and while replacing them the fall took place, with the above result. Sherwood sustained a fracture of the cheek bone, and a compound fracture of the lower jaw.

THE *Miner's Journal* says: "Last Saturday afternoon three boys, Johnny Haffey, aged 6 years, and two little fellows named Tobin and Mayley, were playing up near the Five Points, having built a fire in their sport. The story is that a nine year old boy named Martin Carroll went where they were playing, kicked their fire out, and beat young Haffey. At any rate Haffey, described as a very healthy boy, came running home through the laurel bushes, crying bitterly, and asserting that Carroll had beaten him. He lay down and did not get up again. A fever set in, and when Dr. Brown was called in, Monday, the lad had hot fever; his skin was purplish, his pulse rapid, his breathing short, and his thirst great. The doctor stripped him and examined his body, finding no scratch on him, except a slight scab on the back of his head. The boy complained of pain in his stomach. He died Thursday evening, it is said, vomiting blood before his death."

ENCOUNTER WITH A BRIGAND.

Desperate Fight with an Italian Outlaw—Escape of the Robber After Killing Two of his Pursuers.

(From the Journal de Rome.)

On the 2d of October two men were killed by a brigand (a shepherd named Guiseppe Monni), who was hiding at Nerasci di perda trova, between Atzora and Villa Grande. The marshal of carabineers, being informed of the brigand's presence in this locality, immediately went out with four carabineers and eight rural guards. The brigand saw them coming, and when they arrived at about ninety yards from Nerasci di perda trova he commenced to fire on them, so as to keep them at a distance and have time to escape. The marshal of carabineers ordered his men to form as large a chain as their number would permit, and to surround the brigand, but the latter profited by his time to escape into a dense copse, where it was impossible to see anything beyond the distance of a few paces. The carabineers and police surrounded his hiding place as well as possible, but they could not discover his whereabouts. At this moment a man passed with a large dog. The marshal of carabineers had the idea of using the dog to find the brigand's hiding place. After having excited the dog they let him into the woods. The dog had hardly entered the wood when his master was wounded by a bullet, but not mortally. A messenger was sent to Launsei and Villa Grande to demand aid. Two carabineers, Francesco Piras and Traversi, arrived at first from the latter station. Piras insisted on immediately entering the wood, and did so in spite of the warnings of his marshal; he was followed by a vice brigadier and a rural guard. After having penetrated some distance in the copse, Piras found himself face to face with the brigand, whom he summoned three times to surrender in the name of the law; at the third summons the brigand shot him through the heart. On hearing the report the marshal, followed by all his men, dashed into the wood. Foremost amongst his men was one Ferral, who pressed into the thicket where Monni was hidden. At the same time the whistling of a bullet was heard, and Ferral, struck in the neck, fell dead by the side of his comrade. The carabineers and rural guards fired a volley into the thicket, but Monni had disappeared into the depths of the wood, and all searches after him were fruitless. A little later the carabineers were joined by the troops of the line from Launsei. Their help was now useless, and they were obliged to return without capturing the brigand.

LAURA KEENE.

A Brief Sketch of Her Life.

Laura Keene, the actress, who died on Thursday, November 6th, at Montclair, N. J., was born in England in 1830, came to this country in 1852 and made her first appearance at Wallack's Theatre, New York, as "Albino Mandeville" in "The Will." She was accompanied by her mother and two children. Her maiden name was Lee and her first marriage was with a Mr. Taylor. One of the most notable events in her life was, that while performing in the "American Cousin" at Washington City, the lamented Lincoln was assassinated. The moment the shot was fired, overcome by the fright, she ran off the stage, but returned in time to grasp the assassin in her arms. In 1868 she visited Europe, and after a brief absence returned to America. She subsequently traveled with a dramatic company, but of late years she has been living in retirement. A few years ago she married a Mr. Lutz. In person Miss Keene was slender and graceful. She had an aquiline face, delicately-fashioned features, dark eyes, and a musical voice. She was lovely to see in statuesque characters and attitudes. She often dressed in white garments, and seemed to enjoy hightening as much as possible the effect of the spiritual attitude in her personal appearance. She had a swift, gliding motion, and a strange trick, in the expression of feeling, of continually winking both her eyes. As an actress she was best in the utterance of what may be indicated as despairing delirium. Moments of woe and of pathetic recklessness commended themselves to her temperament. Her disease was consumption.

RUPTURE.

There are hundreds of people ruptured who don't know what ails them; there are others who don't know what to do for it, nor where to seek for relief or a cure; others again who have had rupture for years, under the false notion that there can be no danger in the future, as there has been none in the past. This is a fatal delusion, and there is no knowing what day the rupture may become strangulated, and call for a painful and dangerous surgical operation. To avoid so fearful a result, make application to some competent person to have a truss applied. Will a truss cure me, you may ask. Very often it will, but it will always retain the parts so as to make you secure and safe from danger, and at a cost so trifling as to be hardly worth mentioning when compared with the enormous risk you run in letting it alone. Dr. Keyser, at his office, 167 Liberty street, is provided with every appliance suitable to the retention and cure of this terrible evil. He has trusses at a price as low as can be obtained anywhere in the country, and in every variety and quality—of such vast variety, that the most difficult and long standing cases, of years duration, are made manageable and brought within the province of cure. Let no one deceive themselves into the belief that rupture is never curable; but worst than all, let none consent to "get along" cure.
Dr. Keyser's office, 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Hutchison & Co.
Iron Working Machinery
AND
MACHINISTS' SUPPLIES,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
28 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WM. M. FABER,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
Orders Solicited.
Window Glass
SAMUEL DUFF.....TERRENCE CAMPBELL
WINDOW GLASS MANUFACTURERS As we keep in our warehouse a first-class cutter, we are prepared to fill all orders from a single light to five thousand boxes on short notice. We select the best short glass to fill orders cut in our warehouse. It will be to the advantage of all parties wanting Glass to give us a call before going elsewhere. Warehouse on the corner of Market street and First avenue.
feb3-MTR-ly DUFF & CAMPBELL.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

WM. SEMPLE

CHENEY BROS.'
BEST AMERICAN
BLACK SILKS,
$1.60 PER YARD.
DRESS GOODS,
British, French and American. Extraordinary Bargains. Prices 12½c and up.
BLANKETS,
From the great New York sales. Prices way down. Also,
Coverlets, Comfortables and Quilts.
SUITS FOR $3.00.
All Wool Felt Suits, one-half their value.
PLAIDS, PLAIDS,
A magnificent stock. Real Bargains.
SHAWLS, SHAWLS, SHAWLS,
Of all kinds, at prices adapted to the times.
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

Special Bargains
IN
New and Seasonable Goods
AT
A.W. ERWIN & CO.'S
172 and 174
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY,
AND
No. 26 Fifth Avenue,
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At 10 cents—All the best makes and styles of Prints.
At 8 cents—Good Fast Medder Colored Prints, in the Lansdowne styles.
At 20 cents—Double Width Barred Country Flannels.
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At 75 cents—Good Dark Waterproof, worth $1.
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BLANKETS—Full stock both Eastern and Country, at the lowest prices.
SHAWLS—At much lower prices than ever before sold.
DRESS GOODS—At 12½c, 15c, 20c, 25c, 30c, 35c, 37½c, 50c, 62½c, 75c, 87½c and $1.00.
The best and cheapest stock of
DRESS GOODS
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THE GREAT
CLOSING SALE
Is still going on at
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Purchasers will save 25 to 50 per cent. Fresh and desirable goods selling at first cost. Many articles at less than half price.
Stocks Must be Reduced
To make a change of firm.
See the bargains in Parasols, Fans, Belts, Scarfs, Ribbons, Embroideries, Gloves, Shirts, Underwear, &c., &c.
MWF

STEAM SYPHON PUMPS.
All persons are hereby notified that
HUGH COLL,
On the 17th day of July, 1872, by an assignment on Record in the Patent Office,
SOLD AND TRANSFERRED
TO
SHERRIFF & LOUGHREY,
NOW
J. B. Sherriff & Son,
The exclusive right to manufacture and sell
Steam Syphon Pumps
Under his (Coll's) Patents in the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia. All persons are cautioned against purchasing from Coll or others any Pumps, as in each case action will be brought for infringement. Our make of Pumps bear the number of our office,
68 WATER STREET,
And date of Patent, June 8th, 1869, all others are infringements.
J. B. SHERRIFF & SON.
Pittsburgh, October 23, 1873. oc24-mwf

A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.
Having removed our business from No. 30 WEST DIAMOND STREET, Allegheny City, to
211 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh,
We will be pleased to see all our old customers, and all others who may want anything in our line.
A. MARTIN & CO.,
211 Liberty street.

A. MARTIN & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Cracker Bakers
AND
CONFECTIONERS
211 LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS
JUST RECEIVED BY
GEO. H. ANDERSON & CO.,
128 SECOND AVENUE.
1,000 Sides Buenos Ayres Sole;
400 " Springfield Oak Sole;
100 doz. French Calf and Kip of the most approved Brand,
With a full assortment of Saddlers and Shoemaker's stock wholesale and retail.

RICH FARMING LANDS.—FOR SALE VERY CHEAP—THE BEST INVESTMENT! No Fine Speculation! Always improving in Value! The WEALTH OF THE COUNTRY is made by the advance in REAL ESTATE. *Now is the time!* Millions of acres of the finest lands on the Continent, in EASTERN NEBRASKA, now for sale—*many of them never before in market*—at prices that DEFY COMPETITION. *Five and Ten Years Credit given, with Interest at Six per Cent.* The Land Grant Bonds of the Company *taken at par* for lands. They can now be purchased at a large discount. Full particulars given. New Guide with new Maps mailed free by addressing
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BARR & MOSER,
ARCHITECTS
HAVE REMOVED to the GAZETTE building,
Corner Sixth avenue and Smithfield Street

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WM. SEMPLE

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

Hats,
Bonnets,
Flowers,
Plumes,
Pompons,
Tips,
Ties,
Ruching,
Belts,
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Fringes,
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Embroideries,
Underwear,
Combs,
Baskets,
Toys,
Brushes,
Jewelry,
Buck Gauntlets,
Cloth Gauntlets,
Mittens,
Hosiery,
Gloves,
Handkerchiefs,
Fancy Yarns,
Mixed Yarns,
Zephyrs,
Corsets,
Bustles,
Hair Goods,
Knit Hoods,
Flannel Hoods,
Men's Scarfs,
Men's Mufflers,
Leather Bags,
Satchels,

Men's and Boys' Felt Hats, $1.50 and $1.62 1-2. Great Bargains.
Real Ostrich Tips, 50c.
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FEDERAL ST. ALLEGHENY.

Furs! Furs! Furs!

A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
172 and 174
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY,
AND
No. 26 Fifth Avenue,
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Are now opening their large and elegantly assorted stock of FURS, comprising all qualities and prices, both for Ladies and Children, and which we guarantee to sell at prices fully 25 per cent. less than regular rates. We offer as a few of our prices.

MUFFS	at $2 00
MUFFS	at 2.50
MUFFS	at 3.00
MUFFS	at 4.00
MUFFS	at 5.00
Muffs at $6, 8, 10, 12.50, 15, 18.50, 20, 22.50, 25 and 30.	
SETS	at $2.00
SETS	at 2.50
SETS	at 3.50
SETS	at 5.00
Sets at $6.50, 8, 10, 12.50, 15, 20, 22.50, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, and 50.	

Our stock is unusually large, comprising every make kind and quality of Fur, such as
Muskrat, Alaska Mink,
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Lynx, Seal, &c., &c.,
In Muffs, Collars, Berthas and Boas.
We solicit an examination of our stock and a comparison of our prices with those of other Houses.

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FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY,
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H. J. LYNCH,
JUST RECEIVED
Serges, Camel's Hair Cloth and Poplins
In all the new autumn shades.
Cloth and Cashmere
Sacques and Mantles,
Redingotes, Shawls and Blankets,
In great variety at
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Waring Brothers,
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ELKINS, BLY & CO.,
Riverside Oil Refinery,
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Orders from the Wholesale Trade solicited.

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TRADESMENS NAT'L BANK,
Wood Street, cor. Second Ave.
CAPITAL, $400,000.
Accounts of Banks, Merchants and individuals solicited.
Interest allowed on time deposits. We promise careful attention to all business entrusted to our care.
A. BRADLEY, President,
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FRANKLIN SAVINGS FUND
And Safe Deposit Co.,
Corner 7th Avenue and Smithfield Street.
Incorporated by Legislature of Pennsylvania.
CAPITAL, - - $250,000.
Interest allowed on Deposits. Short Loans on Valuable Property, Real or Personal. Discounts daily.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturdays from 7 to 9 P. M.
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STREET IMPROVEMENT
Seven Per Cent.
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Investors are requested to call for full information.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK.
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Interest allowed on time deposits.
Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on all points of the United States and Canada. Particular attention given to all business of correspondents.
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International Bank,
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CAPITAL, - - $200,000.
Pays Interest on Deposits.
3 Per Cent. per annum upon daily balances—from active non-borrowing accounts—payable on demand.
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Special agreements relating to interest made.
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W. M'Cleave, James Irvin.
NWF

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, November 8, 1873.

Money to-day is in as great demand as ever, and there seems to be no lessening of rates. While we ought reasonably to expect that the panic should have spent itself by this time, the fact is we are just beginning to see its evil effects. Our manufacturers and business men generally feel these effects more now than they did one month ago. Money is daily growing tighter, and there must soon be relief coming from some quarter. The panic and tightness of money naturally has advanced rates on mortgages, as well as on other securities. We hear of a number of transactions in mortgages at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum. To the buyer, this is indeed a handsome rate of interest, but even mortgages cannot always afford to pay such rates. The Bank of England has advanced its rate of discount to 9 per cent. There is a great decline in London stocks, and rumors of financial embarrassment of some large houses. In New York, to-day, stocks have remained steady at slightly advanced figures, but the entire market lacked life and activity. Gold opened at 107¾ and closed at 107¾, showing but little variation during the day.

Luther S. Kauffman, Broker, No. 96 Fourth Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Friday.	Satur'y.
New York Central	107½	107¾
U. S. 6's—1881—coupons	112¾	112⅝
6-20 1862	106	106¼
" 1865	106⅝	106⅝
" 1865	107¾	107⅝
" 1867 new.	110	110⅛
" 1868	111	111⅛
" 1881—coupons.	110⅞	111⅛
10-40's—coupons	103⅛	103⅜
Currency, 6's	109¾	109¾
New 5 per cents	105⅝	106
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	78¾	79¾
Erie	28	28⅞
R. I. & P.	98	98⅛
C. C. & I. C.	16½	16⅜
St. Paul	22¾	22⅝
Do. preferred	44¾	44¾
Michigan Southern	69¾	69⅝
Do. Central	68	68⅜
Illinois Central	94⅝	94⅝
Do. preferred	95¾	95¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	91⅜	86½
Pacific Mail	26¾	27⅛
Western Union Telegraph	47⅞	48⅛
Ohio & Mississippi	22	22⅜
Union Pacific	15⅝	16⅛
Toledo & Wabash	9	9⅜
Harlem	10¾	10⅝
Chicago and Alton	88	87
Adams Express	70	70
American Express	46¾	45¾
U. S. Express	48¾	50
W., Fargo & Co. Express	96	95
I. C.	92	92
Quicksilver	15	14
Cantons	45	45

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board today:

	Friday	Satur'y.
Penna. Central	43	4⅜
Reading	50	50
United Cos. of N. J.	112¾	112¾
Oil Creek	11	11¼
Lehigh Valley	53	53
Philadelphia & Erie	14	13¾
Pittsburgh 's	70	
Central Transportation	34	35

NEW YORK, November 8, 1873.

The week closes with an improved feeling. Wall street feels better than yesterday. There are no further suspensions. The banks are growing stronger. Reports from the West are encouraging, and cable telegrams from London are much less dismal, though not altogether as assuring as is desired. Money in London was reported very active in the open market at 8 per cent., and some firms had dispatches from their correspondents that the bank rate would be advanced to 10 per cent. next week and the bank act suspended. Some foreign bankers also received instructions to enter into new negotiations with Congress. There it seems that shares of new diamond, gold and silver mines of the wildest description, securities of doubtful railroads, and bonds of tottering and rotten Governments were taken with avidity, and in amounts that were astonishing. The continent has suffered from the collapse of these wild schemes, and now London is feeling the pressure. It is estimated that the shrinkage at London in the securities mentioned above has been at least one thousand million dollars within a year past.

Money here loaned at 1-32 to 5 per cent. Foreign exchange was quiet and firm, closing at 108¾ to 109¾ for prime bankers' sixty days sterling, 109¾ for sight, and 109 to 109¼ for cable transfers. Commercial bills were dull, as the advance in bankers' sterling is the result of distrust, and not an active demand. Gold declined to 107 early in the day, but afterwards advanced to 107¾, and closed at 107¾. Loan rates paid for carrying were 1-16, 3-64, 1-32, 7, 5, 3, 6 and 7 per cent. gold, and flat for borrowing. The legal rate was 5 per cent. for carrying. Clearances $51,000,000. The Treasury operations for the week at the New York office included the disbursement of $2,318,000 on account of interest and in redemption of 5-20 bonds, and the receipt of $1,356,000 for customs. The specie shipments for the same time were $300,000, principally in silver bars. The total imports were $5,022,754, of which $4,013,527 were merchandise and $1,009,229 dry goods. Government securities were steady at nominal prices. State bonds were dull and very little doing.

Railway and miscellaneous speculation to-day was exceedingly quiet, but a firmer feeling prevailed. The advance in prices ranged from ⅛ to 2¾ per cent. Erie rose from 28 to 40¾, and finally broke to 37¾. The rise in Erie was engineered by some German bankers, who called in their stock loaned to the bears, which made things lively for a time. One banker loaned 5,000 shares flat, but afterwards as high as ¾@¾ per cent. was paid for borrowing. The general market rose ½ to 1¾ per cent. from the opening to the end of the first call, when the temper of speculation changed, and prices reacted ⅛ to 1 per cent. Late in the day there was a firm feeling again, and the highest quotations were made toward the close. The largest dealings were in Western Union, Lake Shore, New York Central, Erie, Wabash, Rock Island and Pacific Mail.

Quotations—U. S. Coupons, 1881, 112¾@5 5-20s, '62, 106; do. '64, 106½; do. '65, 107⅝; do. '65, new, 110¾; do. '67, 111¾; do. '68, 111; new 5s, 106; 10-40s, 105; enrrency 6s, 109⅝.

State Bonds—Missouri, 85; Tennessee old, 63; do. new, 62½; Virginia new, 25; do. old, 32; North Carolina old, 19; do. new, 19.

Stocks—Bankers' bills, 6; Canton, 45; Western Union Telegraph, 47⅝; Quicksilver, 12; Adams Express, 70; Fargo, 97; American Express, 47; United States Express, 49½; Pacific Mail, 27¾; New York Central, 79½; Erie, 37¾; do. preferred, 55; Harlem, 102½; do. preferred, 100; Michigan Central, 66½; Pittsburgh Fort Wayne & Chicago, 72; North Western common, 34⅝; do. preferred, 58½; Rock Island, 86½; New Jersey Central, 85; St. Paul, 22¾; do. preferred, 44½; Wabash, 36; do. preferred, 62; Fort Wayne, 80; Terre Haute, 6; do. preferred, 22; Chicago & Alton, 84; do. preferred, 85; Ohio & Mississippi, 22¼; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 60; Baltimore & Ohio, 78; Lake Shore, 61⅞; Panama, 98; Central Pacific, 80; Union, 66¼; Union Pacific, 16, Hartford & Erie, 13½; Delaware & Lackawana, 80.

LONDON, November 8.—2:30 P. M.—Consols 92@92⅛; 5 20s of '65, '92; do of '67, 91¾; 10-40s, 90¾; new 5s, 89¾; Erie, 31¼.

PARIS, November 8.—Rentes 56f.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, November 8, 1873.

Business generally continues to drag, and there is not much indication of any change for the better; in fact, the outlook at present is not so encouraging as it has been, the numerous failures and suspensions recently having caused a very depressing influence, and one from which it will require some time to recover. Our merchants generally are adhering as closely as possible to a cash basis, and knew of houses refusing to sell on time to parties, whose patronage, they were very anxious to retain prior to the panic, they would sell to sell all the goods they wanted on time. Now, however, the situation is entirely different; only those who have realized upon their assets are known to be prompt pay on short time, can buy here, as goods of almost any kind are considered better and safer property than promises to pay, especially in times like these. We were informed by a merchant the other day that his sales have fallen off 20 ₱ cent. within the last month for want of buyers, but because he has determined to sell only for cash, or to prompt short time buyers, and this accounts for the general falling off in business, as this policy prevails generally.

APPLES—We can report a very fair demand, and regular sales at 1.50@2.50 per bbl. for common to fair, and 3.00@3.50 for prime to choice.

APPLE BUTTER—Is selling all the way from 65 to 70c ₱ gallon, as to quality.

BUTTER—Prime to choice roll butter is fairly quotable at 25@28, and fair to medium, 18@22c. The demand, even for the very best, seems to be limited, and low grades is reported very dull

BEANS—Quiet at 2.25@2.75 ₱ bushel.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Sells at 4½c.

CIDER—Is quotable at $7 to $10 per bbl. according to quality and size of barrel.

CRANBERRIES—Selling at from $10 to $15 per bbl according to quality.

CHEESE—Trade is quiet but prices are fully sustained; standard brands 13¼@13½c by the car load, and 14@15 additional for smaller lots.

CHEESE—Like almost everything else, is beginning to feel the effects of the panic, with a diminished demand the market is weaker, and except for strictly prime, prices are lower. Prime Ohio Factory is quoted at 13¼@13½c for the trade for August, and 14@14¼c for September.

DRIED FRUIT—Continues very quiet; stocks are light, but there is not much demand, and there is scarcely enough doing to establish rates.

EGGS—Continue to come in freely for this season of the year, but with a steady demand. Prices are still unsatisfactory to repeat former quotations, 24@25, the outside figure for strictly fresh.

FLOUR—Continues weak and cash buyers, in some instances, are in a position almost to make their own prices; we understand that many of the western millers and dealers are now willing to sell, and that they have lowered their views considerably—the general outlook just now indicates a still further decline in rates. We continue to quote, in a jobbing way, at 6.75@7.25 for spring wheat flours, and 7.75@8.00 for winter brands. Rye Flour $5.25@5.50.

GRAIN—There is very little inquiry for Wheat and notwithstanding the arrivals continue light, prices are weak and drooping; we reduce our quotations to $1.40@1.45 for fair to prime red. $1.50@1.55 for amber, and $1.45@1.50 for white. Oats continue rather slow, and if anything weaker but unchanged, 42@43. Corn is dull; shelled is offering freely, and we quote at 36@37 on the track in elevator. New Ear Corn is quotable at 28@30 and 32@35 for shelled. Rye is dull and nominal; we reduce our quotations to 80@85 per gallon delivered here, and the presumption is, if it was offered at 90c, that it could have been purchased here. There is nothing now to reward to the production; new strikes are still of common occurrence, but many of the old wells are losing and diminishing in their yield, and it is thought that the production is about holding its own.

The refined market is exceedingly dull—as already stated, it is considerable demoralized. Exporters are having great difficulty in selling their exchange, hence, they are pushed for money to meet their contracts. This being the case they are virtually out of the market for the time being, and it is almost impossible to sell either for present or future delivery just now at any price. It is surprised that the shipments of November and December will be made to Philadelphia at 14¾, with no takers, equal to 3d per gallon on cars here.

The Barrel trade is also very dull, in sympathy with oil, and prices are weak, though without quotable change, as compared with yesterday; we continue to quote at $2.00 for Coopered, and $2.10 for city make—these are the asking rates.

receipts crude this week	67,655	bbl
" " last week	49,215	"
" " July 1 to date	1,657,766	"
" " same time, 1872	1,980,691	"
Exports refined this week	44,317	"
" " last week	15,315	"
" " July 1 to date	742,239	"
" " same time 1872	964,081	"

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls
McKelvy	Vesta O. W.	1,168
Bushnell	Standard O. W.	314
Fisher Bros.	Standard O. W.	441
Stevenson	Radiant O. W.	470
Treat & P.	D. Bly & Co.	70
Stewart	Petrolea O. W.	322
Stewart	Penn O. W.	362
McKelvy	Hutchinson O. W.	665
McKelvy	Hutchinson O. W.	667
McKelvy	Hutchinson O. W.	314
Stewart	Empire O. W.	13
Fisher Bros.	Empire O. W.	80
Stevenson	Crystal O. W.	283
Bushnell	Crystal O. W.	413
McKelvy	Cosmos O. W.	665
Lockhart & Frew	Brilliant O. W.	556
Lockhart & Frew	Brilliant O. W.	80
Lockhart & Frew	Brilliant O. W.	314
Duncan	American O. W.	422
Total.		7,014

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, SATURDAY, November 8, 1873.

CATTLE.

There has been little or nothing done in the cattle trade since the date of our last report—there never is on Saturday; the receipts and shipments were mostly of through stock, and mainly intended for Philadelphia and New York. The outlook, however, is anything but encouraging, as the deranged and unsatisfactory condition of money matters, has demoralized the trade; operators are all apprehensive in regard to the future, hence, they are exercising more than usual caution, restricting their operations as much as possible, and this being the case we look for a dull market during the next few weeks, or until confidence has been somewhat restored. Prices are entirely nominal as follows. Prime to extra 1.40@1.500 steers, 5½@5¾c; good, 1.300@1.350, 4¾@5¾; fair, 1.000@1.100, 4@4¾.

SHEEP.

There has been no movement in this class of stock, and while the market is dull and weak, prices are nominally unchanged. We repeat former quotations: Prime 90@100 lbs fine wool, 4¾@5; 80@90 lbs, 4¼@4¾; 75@80 lbs, 3¾@4.

HOGS.

In fair supply and dull, but prices have undergone but little change, ranging from 3¾@4c, as to quality—a decline of 4@5 50c ₱ cwt, as compared with this day week.

IRON MARKETS.

NEW YORK, November 7.—There is very little trade doing to any description of American Iron and prices continued depressed, and still tending downward. Six more furnaces have blown out, making in all 18, and preparations are being made to do the same with others. We quote Gray Forge at $26@27. These must be considered, however, more or less nominal figures. The market for Scotch Iron presents a trifle more favorable appearance, the falling off in the consumption is little short of laying down here. The supply here, though ample to fill the present light demand, is not excessive. Taking these considerations into effect, holders do not appear disposed to force their stocks on the market. Eglinton is scarce, and held firmly at $33@34. Glengarnock quoted at $37@40. Coltness held at $34. Sales have taken place of 400 tons Glengarnock on private Government dendings, at prices kept from store continues limited to such small parcels as are urgently required, and prices remain nominally about the same.—Iron Age.

BIRMINGHAM, Oct. 28.—Though well attended the weekly meeting of the trade to-day was not productive of much business. The advance in the bank rate has induced additional caution on all sides, and some slight concessions which have been lately offered to tempt business by a few small firms who have been making stock seemed to have had the contrary effect. Merchant bars have by favoring the hope of a coming reduction. Among those best informed, however, there is little expectation of any downward movement. Here and there, a weak firm may be compelled to submit to some abatement rather than keep their works idle, but the general condition of iron manufacture are now so onerous, and the margin of profit is so greatly reduced by the high prices of fuel, ores and pig iron, that there is really no scope for reduction. Makers of Galvinized iron are especially sufferers by the increased cost of productions, for while in 1871, with spelter at £18 ₱ ton and common sheets at about £16, they only managed to make a fair profit by selling galvanized corrugated sheets at £17 10s, they have now to pay £28 10s for spelter and £16 for common sheets and sell their produce at £22 10s. In other words, while spelter and iron have advanced respectively £9 10s and £6 ₱ ton, to say nothing of the unprecedented advance in fuel and labor, the galvan zed iron is only agout £5 ₱ ton higher To-day's transactions in finished iron were virtually limited to a few purchases of hoops and rail sheets, chiefly for local consumption. Mills and forges are for the most part, however, still in brisk operation, owing to the pressure for deliveries for shipment and the activity of the steel iron foundries and heavy forging trades, in which prices are again advancing. Branded iron is unchanged on the basis of £14 for bars, and £12 10s@13 for sheets. Marked bars cannot be obtainable at £13, and sheets at £15. Pig iron is steady at £7 5s@7 10s for hot-blast, native all sorts, £8@10 for cold blast, and £4 12s 6d @4 15s for cinder.—London Times.

Wool Market.

PHILADELPHIA, November 8.—The market continues very dull. We quote Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia, full blood merino XX and X, 45@46c; three-quarter blood X, 43@45c; half blood No. 1, 40@41c; three eighth blood No. 2, 38@39c; quarter blood No. 3, 35@36c; common 32@34c; combing, medium, 40@42c; coarse, 37@39c; fine medium to fine 38@39c; do combing 37@40c; New York, Michigan and Wisconsin—Fine 46@48c, medium 44@46c, coarse 42@43c, combing 40@42c, unwashed medium to fine 36@38c, do combing 37@40c; Iowa, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri—Fine 42@45c, medium 40@42c, coarse 37@40c, combing 38@39c, unwashed medium to fine 36c, do combing 37@40c. Colorado—Clothing, washed, 38@40c, do unwashed 30@32c, carpet, washed, 30@32c, do unwashed 17@19c, black 16@18. California—Spring ordinary, free, 24@25, do fine and 27@28c, fall clip and lambs 27@22, burry 3 to 7c off. Tub washed—Choice Indiana and Missouri 39@40c, do do Pennsylvania 38@39c, fair to good 36@37c, and burry 40@45c. Pulled wools—Super and No. 1, October, 40c, merino, do, 40c. Foreign wools —Cape of Good Hope, 30@35c, do pulled 35@40c, Buenos Ayres, Mer. and Mex., 28@31c, Montevideo, Mex. and Mex., 30@32c, Mestiza pulled, choice, 38@40c, Australian 45@50c, Donskoi, 30@ 35c, Donskoi, white, 33@36c, do black and grey 30@32c, East India entire wool, good, 30@32c, East India inferior 14@20c, Smyrna, fine washed, 31@ 35c, do unwashed 22@24c, Canada combing fleece 40@50c, do combing, pulled, 50@55.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—Cotton in moderate request at 15¾c. Flour unsettled and lower; superfine western and State $4.65@5.25; common to good $5.50@6; extra Ohio $5.90@7.50. Whisky steady at 91c. Wheat a shade firmer; No. 2 spring $1.28; No. 3 $1.25; Iowa spring $1.25@1.28. Rye quiet at 85@90c. Barley and malt dull. Corn firmer; white afloat 58½c; yellow mixed and yellow western 60c. Oats dull; new western mixed 42@46c. Eggs in fair request at 25@26c. Hops dull at 40@18c. Pork dull at 21@27½c. Sugar, molasses and rice quiet and unchanged. Petroleum dull; crude 8@8½c; refined 14½c. Pork dull at $18. Beef and cut meats unchanged. Middles quiet. Lard firm at 7¾c. Butter and cheese unchanged.

Metals—Manufactured copper dull and unchanged; Ingot lake dull and lower at 20@21c. Pig iron dull at $38@45; American $35@37½ but dull and unchanged. Rustic sheet quiet at 17¾@18¾c. gold. Nails quiet; cut $4.50@4.65; clinch 6@7.

CHICAGO, November 8.—Flour dull, but holders not willing to make concessions which buyers demand. Wheat—fair demand, but at lower rates and very unsettled; No. 1 spring 85c; No. 2 do 82c; No. 3 do 72@73½c; rejected 59@60c; No. 2 red winter 94c; spot; 93¾c seller May; 94¼@94½c seller June; No. 3 red winter 82½c; rejected 77@83c. Corn—Fair demand, but at lower rates and unsettled; closing steady but No. 2 mixed 33¾@34c, cash; 35c, seller Dec.; rejected 32¾@33c. Oats—Demand fair and prices advanced; No. 2 27c, cash; 28c, Dec.; rejected 25c. Rye quiet and unchanged; No. 1 59c. Barley quiet and unchanged; fall No. 2 $1.25@1.24; No. 3 80@84. Provisions in fair demand at lower rates.* Mess pork $11 cash. Lard 6¾@ cash. Bulk meats in fair demand at lower rates, ¾c; shoulders 3¾c; short rib middles 5¾c cash or seller December, long and short clear, December, 6c. Whisky—demand good at full prices, 87c. Freights to Buffalo 6¾c. Number of bags packed here since November, 1, 84,940.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 8.—Cotton quiet and firm; ly held; 13c. Flour dull at $6.25@6.50. Wheat quiet and weak at $1.30. Corn dull and nominal at 44@45c. Rye dull at 76c. Oats quiet at 32@41c. Barley dull and, unchanged. Pork nominal at $12.50. Lard: kettle 7¼c; steam 6¾c. Bulk shoulders 5¼c; clear rib 6@5¾c; clear 5¼@5¾c. Bacon: shoulders 6c; clear rib 8¾@6c; clear 6¾c. Hogs in good demand at $3.60@3.80; all sold. Whisky firm at 86c.

NEW ORLEANS, November 8.—Molasses quiet; Centrifugal 44c; prime 37c; strictly prime 38@40c. Cotton in good demand, sales 4,100, closing at ⅛@¼c advance; good ordinary to strict good ordinary 12¼@13¼c; low middling to strict low middling 13¾@14¼c; middling 14¼c; good middling 14¾@15¾c; receipts 1,449; exports coastwise 212; continent 4,483; Great Britain 6,311; stock 67,193.

TOLEDO, November 8.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat declined; amber Michigan cash $1.29; seller November $1.28; seller December $1.30; No. 1 red, cash $1.38¾; No. 2 $1.25; seller December $1.29. Corn dull and declined; high mixed, cash, 41½; seller January 43¾@43½c; low mixed 41½c. Oats quiet and unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, November 8.—Cotton dull at 8⅝@8¾d; sales of 8,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000; American 5,600. Breadstuffs quiet. Corn 32s. Refined petroleum 14@14¼d. Others unchanged.

ANTWERP, November 8.—Refined petroleum 28f.

LOUISVILLE, November 8.—Cotton, flour, rye and barley quiet and unchanged. Corn in fair demand at 58@62c. Wheat steady at $1.25 @1.45. Hogs firm at $3.50@3.75. Pork $18. Bacon: shoulders 7c; clear rib 6¾@6¾c; clear 6¾@7c. Lard: tierces 7¾@8c; kegs 8½c. Whisky quiet at 86@87c.

MILWAUKEE, November 8.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat strong; No 1 Milwaukee $1.05; No 2 97¾c. Oats steady and in moderate demand; No 2 37c. Corn steady and in moderate demand; No 2 mixed 40c. Rye—demand fair and market firm; No 1 85c. Barley—demand fair and market firm; No 2 $1.36.

PHILADELPHIA, November 8.—Flour steady; $4 50@5.25. Wheat quiet; red $1.40@1.50, amber $1.55@1.65. Rye steady at 85@90c. Corn less active; yellow 65c. Oats firm at 63@66c. Coffee: business firm; Rio 23@23½c in currency. Whisky held at 93c for Western.

NASHVILLE, November 8.—Flour, grain, cotton and provisions quiet and unchanged in every respect. Peanuts nominally at 6c. Whisky firm at 95c.

CLEVELAND, November 8.—Grain market very dull and weak. Receipts small and prices nominally unchanged. Petroleum steady and unchanged.

OSWEGO, November 8.—Wheat dull; No. 1 Milwaukee $1.40. Corn quiet at 56c. Barley quiet and unchanged.

Live Stock.

CHICAGO, November 8.—Cattle: receipts about 500 head; market dull and for shipping grades entirely nominal; stockers sold quite freely at $2.50@3.50; Texans $1.75@2.75; shipments 1,361. Hogs: receipts about 10,000; market dull and prices lower; common to choice heavy $3.50@3.75; fair to choice Yorkers $3.65 @3.90, closing at $3.65. Sheep: receipts 200; market dull and prices weak; common to extra $2.25@4.00.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, November 8.—The jobbing branches were more active, but business with commission houses remains quiet. The market for cotton goods is steady and unchanged. Brown and bleached cottons, cotton flannels, ticking, and denims are in fair request. Jobbing request. Prints are fairly active. Foreign and domestic dress fabrics are selling more freely. Woolens for men's wear are quiet. Flannels are in steady demand.

Wool.

BOSTON, November 8.—Wool dull, unsettled and entirely nominal. Sales of No. 1 and double extra Ohio, 47@51c; Michigan 44¼c; Wisconsin 46c; combing and delaine 50@58c; unwashed combing 37¾@48c; scoured 68@75c; tub washed 50c; superfine and extra pulled 32@ 51c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.—4 cars hams 10 bris oil, 50 bris pork, 3 H Myers & Co; 25½ do, Rea H & K; 15 do, J H Parker; 1 car pig lead, Keystone F G Co; 200 bris flour, owners; 100 do, Shoemaker & Co; 100 do, D Wallace; 75 do bay, M F Herron & Co; 92 pkgs eggs, Voigt M & Co; 40 do, 1 car hay, H Rea Jr; 1 do, J Alexander; 1 do lumber, H Darner; 100 do wheat, Marshall K & Co; 135 sks oats, Schnelbach & H; 10 pails tobacco, R Poertsel; 30 bris whisky, Guckenheimer Bro; 5 cs s iron, Mullin & Co; 1 do, Hussey, Wells & Co; 1 car potatoes, E Moye & Co; 1 do, Arbuthnot & Co; 1 do, Guardians of the Poor; 1 do, Foster Bro; 2 do, Vangorder & S; 1 do, A F & M Brigge; 100 bris cheese, Braden & P; 5 bris hams, 10 do flour 40 sks do, D McMillan; 16 bxs cheese, A & J Kerr; 1 car shingles, G Kind & Co; 1 do staves, F H Rohrer.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.—309 bris flour, F W Jenkins & Bro; 130 sks s stuff, Houck McG & Co; 400 do flour, 100 bris do, D Wallace; 160 do, Adams & K; 75 do pickles 25 cases preserves, J H Lippencott; 100 bris flour, B H Workman; 12 sks rags 3 crate rags, 1 bx beeswax, E Moye & Co; 154 sks barley, Spencer McK & Co; 25 do wheat, Marshall K & Co; 4000 lbs meal, Adams & K; 24 bris cloe, W P Sacum & Son; 20 dozen sieves, J P Dean; 41 sks barley, J Gandwich; 40 do, Spencer McK & Co; 32 pkgs brooms, Vangorder & S; 5 bbls shoulders 10 bris do, J P Hanna & Co; 45 sks oats, R Cosgrove; 12 sks flax, Stevenson, Verner & Co.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.—2 cars metal, Zug and Co; 1 car do, Wm Smith and Son; 1 car do, McKnight, Duncan and Co; 2 cars do, J Moorehead; 2 cars coal, Pittsburgh Acid Works; 17 cars do, A V R R Co; 1 car lime, W J Baughman; 2 cars blooms, Minnics & Co; 1 car lumber, McKirdy and McG; 1 car do, C A Mundorff; 1 car tar, A S Williams; 50 bris do, Pittsburgh Tar and Chemical Works; 6 cars stone, J L Lowry; 6 cars wood: A V R R Co; 4 cars lumber, Barton and Keeney; a lot of vegetables, apples, &c sundry consignees; 4 cars limestone, Isabella F Co; 75 bx cheese, Braden and Peabody.

ALLEGHENY STATION.—1 car f seed, Thompson & Le; 1 do staves, C A Wormcastle; 1 do f seed, Hack & S; 1 do lumber, Gruen R & Co; 1 do staves, J M Hemphill; 10 bris cider, G Meyer; 15 bgs potatoes, J Thompson; 8 cars barley, J N Straub & Co; 1 do lime, Holmes & Co; 1 do sand, J Nanz; 1 do shingles, M Simon; 1 do s pipe, C G McMillan; 1 do, Akron S P Co; 1 do, J Reno; 29 bris apples, J S Clark; 96 bags f seed, M Shipdam; 9 bris cider, I Hippley; 1 car bran, Shomaker & Co.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.—1 car lumber, Dunbar & Co; 1 do, H Adams; 59 bris tar, Begg, Lea & Co; 75 do cider, A Dickson; 5 bxs cheese, J Daub; 162 do ink, J L Head & Co; 20 bdls paper, Pgh P M Co; 4 bris. 10 sks flour, C Shaner & Co; 8 brls cider, J C Buffum & Co; 3 do, Cassidy & Co; 8 do, Hunter, Wright & Co; 8 do, A Barnett; 33 bris apples, Aiken W & P; 21 bris flour, B Fox & Co; 163 bxs s pipe, W Hutchinson; 165 bags oats, McBane & A; 1 car s steel, Hussey W & Co.

RECEIPTS AT PITTSBURGH GRAIN ELEVATOR.—1 car oats, Kell & R; 1 do, W G Miller; 1 do, Hill and R; 2 do, J Alexander; 7 do, 1 do corn, L G Graff and Co; 1 do corn, A Taylor; 2 do wheat, Marshall K and Co; 2 do corn, Rane and H; 1 car wheat, D Wallace; 1 car barley, Voigt M and Co.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

CINCINNATA PER JUNIATA.—Woodwell & Son 572 do, Cowan, J Sabin 1 do, A Milliken & Co 5 do, J Kenworthy 6 bureaus 2 bxs furniture, Bro Andrews & Co 72 doz chairs, Ortlieb & Co 2 bureaus, H Hinnenkamp, C Wetzell 4 1 do 4 bureaus, 2 desks 4 bureaus 1 doz chairs, Lemon & W 2 do 6 bureaus, 1 do 1 desk 1 table, J Bernhard 1 do

ANNUAL MEETING.

Exercises at the Anniversary of the Young Men's Christian Association Last Evening—The Annual Report and Address.

Last evening the Young Men's Christian Association, of this city, held its annual meeting in the Third Presbyterian (Rev. F. A. Noble's) Church, on Sixth avenue. The beautiful edifice was crowded densely long before the exercises commenced. The aisles and passage ways were filled and many had to be turned away, showing the vast interest manifested by the people of this city in the work of the Association. The exercises were opened by a voluntary on the organ by Prof. H. Rohbock, which was excellently rendered. After this an anthem was sung by the choir of the church.

Rev. J. H. Robert then read that portion of the scriptures, from the first Epistle of Peter, first chapter, speaking of God's manifold spiritual grace.

Rev. J. W. Robinson, of the First U. P. Church, of Allegheny, then offered up a most impressive prayer for the Associations throughout the country and the Church universal. After this the congregation united in singing a Psalm. After the singing of the Psalm was concluded, Mr. H. K. Porter, the President of the Association, arose, and after apologizing because the report was not printed and published, he said that it was in the hands of the reporters and would be published in the daily press to-morrow (to-day) and that it was in the hands of the printers and would soon be ready for distribution. The following is a synopsis of the report:

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT.

BRETHERN:—Another year of Association life is closing. Day by day, events unusual and commonplace have ranged themselves side by side, till now the circle of the days is complete, and the year shows itself in its fullness. Again the wisdom of the Master's prayer, which He taught His disciples, is vindicated, and we see how perfectly all our wants will be supplied in answer to the petition to "give us day by day our daily bread." May we not, with profit, let this thought have full weight with us, as we contemplate what the coming year may involve of effort and requirement, remembering the promise that "as thy day is thy strength shall be."

The President alluded to the work of the Association during the past year. He said one feature of our city association life is its open rooms, giving welcome to as many and all who will come into them. They had become simply a necessity, and much of their value was evinced though the numbers of young men who thronged them daily. He then went on to show the good the Association was accomplishing, and read a letter of much interest from a young man in Colorado, who had been taken "out of the depths" through the good work now going on. A great attraction of the room was its books and periodicals. Twelve free lectures had been given during the year by learned and eminent men, and three free concerts were given. He said the Sunday afternoon lectures of the Association had proved a feature, and were largely attended. A great many tracts had been distributed during the year, and much good had been accomplished in that way. The finances of the Association, he said, would be reported through the Treasurer. He impressed upon the congregation that the urgent need of the Association was a building or its own.

After the report was read, the congregation sang the hymn,

"Work for the Night is Coming."

ADDRESS OF DR PEARSON.

Rev. Dr. R. W. Pearson was then introduced and addressed the congregation in substance as follows: He said he felt happy that his first introduction was before a mixed audience, to speak in behalf of the Young Men's Christian Association. He said that he had to look in the immense gatherings going on this evening every where, he felt he was but as a jeweler who had in his hand valuable work. He thanked God, that upon the Christian Association platform, he could see the several creeds of Protestantism, gathered together upon one common platform, engaged in one common work. He rejoiced in this element of Catholic labor. In this union of labor in working for Christ, work in the common cause for common humanity, He showed in most beautiful and eloquent words the work the Association was accomplishing. He besought the congregation to aid in this grand work. He said: We must

SCATTER THE SEEDS

if we would gather the harvest." He deprecated the looking to statistical result. He said that though taught because of his labor, he did not want it judged by the plusiness of men. He had done his work, and some good had been accomplished. He said the star which guided the Apostle Paul was shining still. He then pictured the Carlstian's ransom. He said the beauties of Christian's life were indescribable. He then went on to speak of the report presented, and to show what had been accomplished. He said the need of to-day was the following the doctrines of the Bible. The society of the world demanded laborious work in the cause of Christianity. An enlarging sphere would be given to Christianity. He said, in conclusion, that in the midst of panic and financial distress, when the wheels of industry were clogged, he rejoiced to see so much interest manifested in this Association's work, and then closed with a strong appeal for the Association and for its support. He wanted to see, as a result of the work of the winter, a monument rise in the shape of a hall and building for the good of the young men of this city.

At the conclusion of the address a collection was taken up, which netted $1,589.

ADDRESS OF REV. DR. G. D. HAYS.

Rev. Dr. George P. Hays, of the Washington and Jefferson College, was then introduced. He spoke in substance as follows: He alluded to the late Evangelical Alliance and with the tender solicitude it looked upon all Christianity. He said the destinies of the country were in the hands of the young men. He said they were the men of the future. He urged them not to forget their duty. He said the Church all over the world had to day prayed for the young men. This day had been one of immense importance to them. If the destinies of the Church and the nation were in the hands of the young men, it was well for them to contemplate their work. They had nothing to fear from the millions of criminals upon our streets. The Banyan was a cuaser, and the Gough was a drunkard.

GOOD SEED NEARLY WRONGED.

The Young Men's Christian Association should be imbued with the spirit of God. There were three classes of workers. The ready workers who were always ready, who aided the poor and open whom applications always relied. This class was very small, it consisted only of one-tenth the members of the church of God. Then there was another class who always were asking a conundrum, "How to labor for God and be saved." They generally take a spasmodic fit of Christianity, just before a communion, or while sick, so they hang between religion and Christianity, enjoying neither the happiness of the one or the bliss of the other. They hang between two fires discontented. What they needed was earnest work. To go in the dark lanes and alleys; to go and seek out the poor and lowly and the dying, and show them the Cross of Christ. But he said no man can do the work of the Master without being the Master's servant.

And then the third class who imagined that the church is a railroad train with a sleeping car attached.

THESE MEN ARE SEARCHING AROUND

the depot for a sleeping car, with all its conveniences. If those Christians would but listen, they would hear the brakeman say, "this car does not go through." This would do in their cars. Some entered the church from a pure motive of selfishness. No, he said this was not the way. Some entered the church as they would a jeweler's shop, look for the gumb watch, entered it, and a man was there who closed the door, and that was to keep them in. And then they went up to a haven of rest. He said in this way some expected to enter the kindom of Heaven. It was a grave injustice to Christ to accept salvation a text for the coming year.—"I would be about my Father's business." He said God called us to go out to work for the cause of Christianity. He sought the congregation to pray for the Association, and then closed with an appeal for support of the Association. He said that as an accident of selfish Christianity, he would allude to one incident. A woman in a church contributed to the collection that was in the basket, and it was a ten cent postage stamp. On her finger she wore a $3,000 diamond ring, and on her back was a shawl contributed by a heathen, which cost $4,000.

"Many a man for love of pelf,
To stuff his coffers, starves himself;
Lybors, accumulates, and spares,
To heap up ruin for his heirs;
B-grudges charity its scanty dole,
And saves everything, except—his soul."

He solicited the co-operation of all Christians in the work of the Association, and closed with a strong appeal to do all they could in behalf of poor humanity during the coming winter. After the address the Doxology was sung, and Rev. Dr. Wm. Preston offered the Benediction, after which, the vast audience dispersed.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—This evening the lovers of the legitimate drama will be treated to "Othello" by an actor, who, as a star, is new to Pittsburgh,—Mr. John McCollough, the California tragedian. He is not new to the stage. He is an artist who has earned an honorable, intimate reputation through genuine ability. He is the pupil of Forrest, whom he takes for his especial deities. He is an artist of pure genius, and we recommend him to the public as one in whom they will not be disappointed. George Alfred Townsend speaks of him in unqualified terms of eulogy, and says that his acting as second to no tragedian living. While so much is said of him, we do not think our people will be disappointed in him, and that he will prove himself, all we have said or expect of him.

MUSART HALL.—This evening the Theodore Thomas Orchestra will concertize at this beautiful hall. The season lasts only two nights, and Mr. Thomas announces that this is positively the last traveling tour of his orchestra. The beauty of Mr. Thomas' entertainments are too well known by our readers to need much laudation from our pen. His programmes are selected with great care, and the compositions are given in their rare perfection, that they are equaled by no orchestra in the world. Secure your seats at Kleber's, on Wood street.

TOMMASO SALVINI.—This greatest of all living actors will appear here at the Library Hall, giving two performances only, his engagement being limited to two nights. Salvini will appear on Friday evening next as "Sullivan" in the Italian and original version of "David Garrick." The press of the country have stated so explicitly who he is, that hardly anything additional can be said of him. On Saturday evening he appears as "Othello" for the first and only time in this city. The sale of seats commences to-morrow morning at Hale's music store, No. 103 Smithfield street.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—This evening, Sharpley Sheridan & Mack open this house for a week, giving their select entertainments of minstrelsy and farce. The troupe is one of the completest traveling, and the performances are spoken of very highly. There is no doubt but they will be greeted with a crowded house. Tickets can be had at Hale's music store, No. 103 Smithfield street.

WAX WORKS.—On the evenings of Tuesday and Wednesday next, November 18th and 19th, Mrs. Jarley will be interviewable at Library Hall.

MASONIC HALL.—The great success last week of Macalister has induced him to stay three nights longer, when he will present "Pandora's Mystery," and the "Enchanted Pavilion." A black walnut bedroom suit valued at one hundred dollars will be given away as a prize this evening.

BUFFALO BILL, Texas Jack and the great Scout and Indian fighter, Wild Bill, are soon to appear here. They have been secured [illegible] ager Beamer, of the Academy of Music.

THE COURTS.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

[*Full Bench—Chief Justice Read presiding.*]

Kirkpatrick & Lyon vs. Sterling Bonsall. Error to the Common Pleas Court. Argued by S. Schoyer, Jr., for plaintiffs in error, and by Keenan & Taylor, contra. The case was before the Supreme Court in 1872, where the plaintiff was reversed. On the second trial in the Court below, plaintiff obtained the verdict. This was one of the suits growing out of the "bull ring" complications of 1868.

In re. Public road in Chartiers township, *Certiorari* to the Quarter Sessions Court of Allegheny county. Argued by T. H. B. Patterson for plaintiff in error and Robert Woods, Esq., contra.

Criminal Court.

[*Before Judge Stowe.*]

Vance McMillan, found guilty of the larceny of a dog belonging to James McCartney, was fined $20, and sentenced to jail for a term of three months.

Lawrence Reed, found guilty of assault and battery on Caroline Crosan, was fined $1 and costs.

Julius Stetner, convicted of assault and battery upon his wife, Rachel Stetner, was fined $25 and costs, and sentenced to four months imprisonment in jail.

Alexander Harper, convicted of forcible entry and detainer, was fined $1 and costs.

George Black was fined $10 and costs for assault and battery.

John Hughes, found guilty of keeping a ferocious dog, was fined 6¼ cents and costs, and directed to abate the nuisance.

Patrick Moran, convicted of assault and battery, was fined $1 and costs.

John H. Kohrsen was fined $50 and costs for selling liquor to minors.

Lee Wilkinson, found guilty of unlawfully wounding Alex. Provence, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for two years.

Wilson Gibson, for larceny, was committed to the House of Refuge. Lawrence Gibson, for the same offence, was sent to the same institution.

John Spieler, who, with Adam Becker, was found guilty of conspiracy to defraud Mrs. Margaret Roth out of $3,000 in a policy of life insurance on her husband, was sentenced to pay a fine of $10 and costs, and to undergo three months' imprisonment in the Work House.

THE MAYOR'S OFFICE.

In this Court District Attorney Bayne called attention to a list of criminal cases that were not reported from the Mayor's office, whereupon the Court made the following order:

"And now, November 8, 1873, it appearing to the Court that there is now in the possession of James Blackmore, Mayor of the city of Pittsburgh, or John W. Riddell, Esq., Chairman of the Committee appointed by the Councils of said city, a large number of informations, a portion of which is hereunto appended, which ought to have been returned to Court and filed in the office of the clerk, on motion of the District Attorney, a rule is granted on the said James Blackmore and John W. Riddell, to show cause why the said informations should not be returned to Court and filed, returnable on the 15th day of November, 1873.

Appended is the following affidavit:

Allegheny County ss:

Came Peter Dressler, who being duly sworn says that the facts set fourth in the forgoing petition, together with the list of cases, is correct and true to the best of affiant's information and belief. PETER DRESSLER.

Sworn and subscribed this 8th day of November, 1873. W. H. MCCLEARY, Clerk.

The matter will come up for disposition next Saturday.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.	
Michael Cronin,	John Stange,
Jessie Walton,	George Peters,
Wm. Chadwick et al.,	Geo. Seventh,
Thomas Hughes,	Conrad Conaedy,
Daniel Swein,	Chris. Heleirs,
Terrence Hickey,	James Patton
James Brown et al.,	John Winters,
Addison Couch (3),	Geo. Retire,
Blakely Bingham et al,	James Ryan,
Thomas Richardson,	Adam Breitch,
Starkey & McQuiston,	Carl McQuiston,

District Court.

[*Before Judge Hampton.*]

A petition was presented by the Central Trading Company, praying for an injunction restraining Geo. A. McClung from the occupation and use of a certain factory on Diamond street, which he now has possession of. The petitioners set forth that the defendant was associated with them in a company doing business as the Central Trading Company for the manufacture of fire-lighters, and on Saturday took forcible possession of the factory, tools &c., and continued against their will to manufac ure fire-lighters and to carry on the business himself. A preliminary injunction was granted.

Some other matters of less importance were disposed of, and the Court adjourned.

Court of Common Pleas.

[*Before Judges Sterrett and Collier.*]

A petition was filed by the Pittsburgh Free Dispensary, asking the Court to grant the association a charter of incorporation. A preliminary order was granted.

In the case of the West Penn. Railway Company vs. Allegheny city, being an action to restrain the city from opening Church avenue through the property of the plaintiff, the bill in equity and injunction affidavit were filed, and the Court fixed the 14th day of November, 1873, at nine o'clock to hear the argument on the motion for preliminary injunction.

On petition of Jacob Sauer and Victoria Sauer, his wife, they were permitted to adopt William Henry Cooper, an illegitimate child of Jennie Scott, it being shown that the permission of the mother had been obtained.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of John W. Gibson to N. J. Keller, appraisers were appointed as prayed for in the petition.

Trial List for To-day.

Williams vs. Wood & Bro.	
Same vs. Shannon.	
Bennett vs. Robb.	
Cole vs. Cole.	
Reiter vs. Kurtz and wife.	
Drape vs. Ozions.	
Barker et al. vs. Hare.	
The Etna Ins. Co. vs. Moss.	
Sowers & Marks vs. Faas.	
O'Brien vs. Rhodesant.	
Shephard vs. Williamson.	
Fawcett et al. vs. Brown et al.	
Thompson vs. Blakewell & Co.	
Howman vs. Payne.	
Warner vs. Hegner et al.	

AN AFFECTING INTERVIEW.

J. K. Turner and District Attorney Swoope —Why the Former Published That Letter—The Cause of His Re-arrest—Released on His Own Recognizance—"Home to My Father."

On Saturday morning J. K. Turner, the Titusville lawyer, who was but recently pardoned out of the penitentiary, and who was arrested again on an untried indictment for forgery, had an interview with U. S. District Attorney Swoope. It will be remembered that shortly after his release he published a letter, the substance of which was given in the GAZETTE, reflecting on President Grant, the officials of the Court in which he was convicted, the prosecuting attorney and the newspapers. He claimed that he been afforded no opportunity to prove his innocence. He was brought into the office of the District Attorney supported by Detective Pontier. He was evidently very weak, and tottered as though barely able to walk. He is still suffering from the effects of his jump from a train of cars, in his endeavor to escape when being brought to this city a couple of years ago for trial. Turner is but the mere wreck of a man, and looks as though he would soon be called to a higher than an earthly court. On being brought face to face with Mr. Swoope, the latter said, "Well, Turner, you are pretty tame to-day."

Turner—Yes, Mr. Swoope, I am feeling pretty bad. I want to know why I have been brought here?

Mr. Swoope.—You know Mr. Turner, that there was an indictment found against you under which you were not tried. You know that since you have been released from the Penitentiary you have been proper to publish some abusive article, not only against the President who granted your pardon, but against the Court and the Court officials. You have also asserted that you were deprived of an opportunity to establish your innocence. As that indictment contains all the charges upon which you were previously convicted, you have been brought here for the purpose of giving a chance to prove your innocence and vindicate yourself.

Mr. Turner, in whose eyes tears were gathering, said, in a tremulous voice: "I did write those articles, but I did not know the allegations made therein of my own knowledge. When I reached Titusville after my release, whispers reached me that you had used your influence to delay my pardon, and that the court officials had pursued the same course; I was also told other things that exasperated me, and although I did not know—

Mr. Swoope—You know that you were pardoned upon my recommendation. Wasn't that set forth in the pardon?

Turner—Yes, that is true.

Mr. S.—You also know that you never denied that the conviction was proper?

Turner—No, I never did; but these things were told me, and I was exasperated. If I have erred I am willing to do anything in my power to make reparation. I didn't want to reflect upon the President or to bring the Court in disrepute. I intended as soon as I got settled in my mind to write a letter, thanking the President and all others concerned in securing my release. I did commence, but I am not in condition to finish it.

Mr. S.—No, you are not in condition to do anything.

Turner—My mind is all torn to pieces.

Mr. Swoope—Now Turner, I will tell you what I propose to do. That indictment pending will give you ample opportunity to vindicate yourself if you can. I propose to discharge you on your own recoguizance. You can go where you please upon entering into your own recognizances to appear at the next term of Court for trial. You can make every preparation for your defense, and have every opportunity to demonstrate that you have been wronged. Isn't that fair?

Turner—That's perfectly fair. I would like to have given bail yesterday at Titusville, but could not.

Mr. Swoope—You know you were arrested on a bench warrant, and that a Commissioner of bail was there.

Turner—I know that.

Mr. Swoope.—Now, where do you wish to go.

Turner—Home to my father.

Mr. S.—You shall go; you ought to go. Your father has stood by you as few fathers would stand by a son. He is an old man, a clergyman, and I believe as good a man as ever lived.

Turner—I know his efforts for me have been heroic.

Mr. S.—On his account and on your own I hope that you will improve your opportunities and retrieve your character. You have ability, and can succeed in living down the past.

Turner—It is no use. It cannot be done Mr. Swoope, I am very grateful to you for your kindness, and, now, good bye.

Turner shook hands with Mr. Swoope, and going into the office of Commissioner McClandless, entered into his own recognizance for his appearance at Court. During the interview Turner said that unless he got better very soon he didn't think his case would need much preparation. At times during the interview he wept bitterly, but he broke down completely when Mr. Swoope insisted that he should accept sufficient money to take him to Jersey Shore, where his father lives. The District Attorney said he had brought him to the city and would lend him the money until he could return it.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

Columbiana Teachers in Council—Further Exercises of Interest—Lectures and Class Drills—Increase in the Attendance.

[*Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.*]

COLUMBIANA, O., November 5, 1873.

The first exercise of the third day, after roll call, was presented by Mr. Clisbee, of Oberlin. He gave a brief outline of his method of teaching children to sing. He would not teach them the principles of music, but tunes.

Mr. Henkle then asked some general questions upon Grammar and Arithmetic.

President Orton, of the Ohio Agricultural College, lectured upon the geology of Ohio. He is very familiar with his subject, having been employed upon the Geological corps of Ohio for the past three years. His lectures have awakened quite an interest among the teachers and citizens.

The evening session was opened with music by the Columbiana Cornet Band. The next exercise was a song by Mr. Clisbee.

The question box was then opened, and a number of questions were disposed of.

Prof. Orton was the lecturer of the evening, and gave a fine lecture upon the "Methods of Geology."

FOURTH DAY—MORNING SESSION.

The Institute was opened with reading of Scripture, and singing by Mr. Clisbee.

Prof. Stevens, of Salem, gave a lecture upon Arithmetic, treating the subjects of the *Greatest Common Divisor*, and *Division*.

The next exercise was presented by Prof. Hale, of Salem, on the pauses and other marks found in reading. He also treated of metre and elementary sounds.

Prof. Orton lectured on motives to study. These were shown to be: 1. Duty. 2. Love of knowledge. 3. Love of usefulness. 4. Discipline. 5. Utility. The different motives were amplified and illustrated. Teachers must impress on pupils the worth of study, and show that they realize it in themselves. Love of beauty and truth are inherent in all, and may be used with effect. The Professor opposed the offering of prizes as incentives to study. He declared the tendency to be evil. He closed with a digression into school discipline. Extreme quietness in school he thought necessary.

After a short recess Mr. Clisbee gave two songs: "*The Very Happy Man*" and "*The Sunrise Rain.*" Mr. Clisbee appeared to be an amateur in the practice of music. The number of teachers now enrolled is over one hundred.

G. D. H.

COLUMBIANA, O., Nov. 6, 1873.

Mr. Clisbee, of Loetonia, discoursed on teaching Vocal Music. After the address he sang three pieces very beautifully.

Prof. G. Chessman, of Salem, lectured on Fractions. He critically examined the common definition of a fraction, and explained the process of multiplying a fraction by a fraction. Some questions were asked by persons in the audience, after which more promptly answered.

Prof. Orton, of Columbiana, lectured on the Geology of Ohio. He exhibited specimens of granite, one from Scotland and one from Ohio, and some other specimens of rock. He explained the upheaval of surface, of which the line of Cincinnati to Sandusky, Ohio, to Nashville, Tenn. Similar evidences of are evident on both sides. He described the different strata, and pointed to places on a map, showing where they might be found.

Some resolutions were adopted, of which the following were the most important:

1. *Resolved*, That we consider a well regulated and properly conducted system of public schools as the best safeguard of the State's property.

2. *Resolved*, That we believe that a county supervision of the public schools would be advantageous in many particulars, and that it would greatly add to their efficiency and profiteney.

3. *Resolved*, That the Bible contains the purest and most perfect rules by which the morals of society can be regulated, and we approve of the reading of some chapter or part of a chapter each day in school.

4. *Resolved*, That Teachers' Institutes are valuable auxiliaries for preparing teachers for the more efficient discharge of their duties, and we urge teachers of the county to attend the annual sessions of the Institute.

A large audience filled the hall at the evening session. Few villages of its size can afford a better array of good looking people and attentive hearers than were this evening in attendance.

Miss Helen M. Potter, of New York, read the "Story of Brother Anderson." Her imitation of the negro preacher brought out roars of laughter, and yet it was no mockery of religion. Miss Potter is a gifted reader. Her pathos, almost like that of a Quaker meeting.

Mr. G. J. Lockey, of Pittsburgh, was next introduced. He alluded to his experience in former times in this place, when he opened the first graded school here, and for some years had charge of the same. His remembrances of the place was pleasing, and now he rejoices at the progress of schools here. The progress of education afford him great pleasure. His heart was wholly enlisted in it. He hoped to see it progress still further.

Mr. Clisbee sang "The Farmers Life for Me." It was well received. Miss Potter gave another reading.

Prof. Orton gave another lecture on Geology, in which he showed why the geological theory of the earth's great antiquity is not universally received.

A quartette of little girls sung a song entitled "Storm and Sunshine." It was exquisite. Their silvery voices the listeners held their breaths to hear. Mr. Clisbee gave another song. Miss Potter recited T. B. Reid's poem entitled "Drifting." It was heard with profound attention.

The morning session of the fifth day opened with devotional exercises led by Mr. J. M. Pollock, of Salem. The question box was then opened. Some scientific and some of an amusing character were produced and answered.

Mr. T. C. Hunter, of Pittsburgh, was introduced. He spoke of the pleasure he felt in persons whose ends and aims were identical with his own. Educational interest is progressing. Teaching is being recognized as a dignified and honorable profession. The progress of knowledge is seen in Government affairs; especially is it seen in European nations. He congratulated the teachers on the dignity of their calling. Mr. Clisbee sang a song entitled "Sowing the Seed."

Miss Potter came forward and discoursed on the influence of art and the work of artisans. She spoke of the art of drawing, and thought it might be attained by almost anybody. This she illustrated. Everything we are obliged to import, because we cannot manufacture it, is a proof positive on our ignorance. She told what articles would be needed in primary schools to teach drawing, and illustrated how they should be used. She also illustrated how instruction should progress in grammar schools, and what should be there used.

Prof. Orton resumed the subject of the Geology of Ohio. He appears very familiar with this subject, and quite at home in descanting on this interesting science. At the close of his lecture, on motion of Mr. Stevens, the Professor was engaged for the institute next year.

Mr. Clisbee and three young ladies gave a song entitled, "*Say a kind word when you can.*" After some reading by Miss Potter, and singing the long meter doxology, the institute adjourned to meet next year in Salineville.

G. D. H.

PITTSBURGH LETTER ROBBERIES.

Arrest of a Clerk on Saturday Morning—*Discovered by Decoy Letters*—Money and Mail Matter Found on His Person—He Acknowledges His Guilt—Committed to Jail.

At an early hour on Saturday morning Chas. B. Henry, a clerk in the Postoffice of this city, was arrested on a charge of stealing letters. Ever since the development of the defalcation some weeks ago a close watch has been kept on the employes in the office for the purpose of discovering, if possible, the purloiner of the letters. A private detective was placed on duty, and during the past six weeks numerous decoy letters were placed in the mails, not one of which reached its ostensible destination. From information received by the Postoffice authorities that some person or persons in the distributing department of the Postoffice in this city was carrying on a systematic embezzlement, and the efforts of Postmaster Negley, Superintendent Emerick and Chief Detective Swoope were directed toward ferreting them out. For a fortnight past suspicion rested upon two men in the distributing department. Two decoy letters were placed in the mails on Friday night. One of them addressed to the Pittsburgh GAZETTE, and others. The words were addressed to the new South Side Councilmen: "It is no portion too less part you present at this municipal wedding. Your wealth if properly conducted would astonish us all. Your lower boroughs are a wonderful bee-hive of industry, the pride of our people at home and the wonder and admiration of visitors from abroad. The territory is not excelled for the value of its productions by any territory of similar extent in the world. You come to us free of debt, in an independent and comfortable position. We endow you with all our own. *Our good name and credit* may be useful to you in making needed improvements in many of your wards. Where are other advantages that you in time will reap from consolidation. Fine highways and bridges throughout the city should be free to every citizen. No man should be taxed for the right to pass from one portion of the city to another." At the conclusion of this address Dr. Gross and Dr. McCandless expressed in glowing language their hearty endorsement of all that had been said. But now see what opinion the *Dispatch* man entertains in regard to the value of these lower wards. "If Allegheny cannot consolidate without that we assume a debt of $750,000 for the benefit of a small strip of private property at the Point and Saw Mill Run, had better stay as we are." We only ask the endorsement of the city on our bridge bonds, pledging ourselves to pay tolls sufficient to pay the interest of these bonds, and also their principal at maturity. Will they grant this? We will see. D.

The other letter was addressed to Mr. F. Phelan, No. 72 Clark street, Pittsburgh. This letter had not been opened. Henry was taken to the lock up and remained there until noon when he waived a hearing before U. S. Commissioner Gamble, on an information for embezzlement of letters, preferred against him by Postmaster Negley, and in default of $10,000 bail was committed to jail for trial. Henry is about thirty years of age and has been connected with the post office for about nine years. He wept bitterly during his interview with the District Attorney, and asseverated that the theft for which he was arrested was the first one he had ever committed.

BEST ARTIFICIAL TEETH WITH BEAUTIFUL GUMS.
FOR $12.00 TO $15.00 PER SET.
BETTER THAN OTHER DENTISTS CHARGE $20.00 TO $25.00 FOR.
AT DR. QUINCY A. SCOTT'S,
278 Penn avenue, 3d door above 9th (late Hand) street. *Teeth extracted without pain.*

The Weber Piano
At Carl Retter's, No. 29 Fifth avenue. tf

FOR NOTHING.
A SET OF TEETH.
Dr. Quincy A. Scott will make a set of teeth without charge, *in any case where he gives the best pain in extracting teeth*, by his painless process. A full set of gum teeth for $12 to $15, *better than other dentists charge* $20 and $25 *for.* 278 Penn avenue, 3d door above Ninth (late Hand) street.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

····Councils this afternoon.

····Allegheny Councils will meet on Thursday evening.

····An alarm from box 53 in Allegheny, at six o'clock last evening, was occasioned by a chimney burning on Concord street. No damage.

····The stylish overcoat, it is said, will cover the calf.—*Steubenville Herald and News.* The local of that paper ought to get one and stay covered for ever.

····At the meeting of the Allegheny Poor Directors, on Friday evening, the Steward's report was received, and bills approved to the amount of $3,540.16.

····Officer William Weir, while closing the shutters of the Allegheny Mayor's private office, last evening, had the semi-circular shutter fall upon one of his arms, injuring it badly.

····The gathering boys in McKee's glass house, on the South Side propose to go out on a strike if the contemplated further reduction of ten per cent. in their wages is carried out.

····Fred. Schumacher, a demented inmate of the Allegheny Poor Farm, escaped from that institution on Saturday, and on yesterday he was recaptured in Allegheny. He will be taken back to-day.

····About noon of yesterday a lady dropped on the street, on Ridge avenue, Allegheny, from the effects of heart disease. She was carried into a house, a carriage procured, and taken to her home.

····Mansfield has had a gasoline explosion sensation. On Friday evening a lamp exploded in the house of Wm. Dietsch of that place, burning three of his children, one of whom it is thought, is fatally injured.

····As Wm. Ader was crossing the river in a skiff on Thursday evening about 5 o'clock, at the Middle Ferry, Wheeling, he was run over by the steam towboat Gilmore and drowned. He was about 58 years old.

····Coroner West, on Saturday, was notified to hold an inquest on the body of an infant which had died at No. 233 Liberty street. But as it was shown that the child died of natural causes an inquest was found unnecessary.

····At four o'clock yesterday afternoon a number of boys got into a stone throwing fight on Greenwood avenue, Allegheny, and one of them was struck on the head with a missile and rendered insensible. He was taken to his home, where afterwards he was taken with convulsions and a physician was summoned.

····Joseph Herron, who was lately tried in the Criminal Court and discharged on the charge of setting fire to Huntsman & Co.'s store on Ohio street, Allegheny, on Saturday night, became intoxicated, and went to the store and abused Mr. Huntsman, charging him with persecuting him. Herron was arrested, and in default of a twenty dollar fine, was sent sixty days to the Work House.

····Mr. Semple is much annoyed by boys who do a petty pilfering business. They come in and steal some notion or toy and then walk off. Officer Campbell of Allegheny, watched five small boys that went into the store on Saturday night, ostensibly to purchase something, when he noticed one of them put something in his pocket. He arrested him and took him to the lock-up, where he gave his name as William Endererich. He will have a hearing this morning.

····On Saturday an accident occurred at the Buffalo coal works on the P. V. & C. R. R. about three miles below Monongahela city, which resulted in the death of a boy sixteen years of age, whose name is unknown. He was driving a mule attached to some cars, through the mine, when the animal became entangled in the harness, and the boy, in endeavoring to free him, was himself caught in the harness, and thrown under the cars. In starting the mule and team the train over the top inflicting such serious injuries that he died soon after.

····A petition was presented on Saturday in the Court of Common Pleas for a free medical dispensary, to furnish gratuitous medical advice, surgical aid and medicines to all needy applicants, under proper restrictions, provide treatment at home for those whose limited means render them unable to procure competent medical attendance and medicine. The following gentlemen are named as the board of managers: Levi H. Harris, Reuben Miller, William Thaw, A. Bradley, F. R. Brunot, S. M. Kier, Wm. O'H. Scully, Isaac Jones, Jno. B. Jackson, Wm. M. Hersh, Geo. H. Edwards, James Park, Jr., Thomas M. Howe, Thompson Bell, Wm. Holmes, Hill Burgwin, S. H. Benham, M. D., Jos. McCann, M. D., A. M. Pollock, M. D., and Geo. Bruce, M. D.

PERSONAL.

···Mrs. Gen. Tom. Fitch, of Salt Lake City, is stopping at the Union Depot Hotel.

···Medicine Horse, Big Bear, Missouri Chief, Little Pipe, Ah ke ke ta and Standing Elk, Interpreter, were a delegation of Ogleas, a notorious tribe of Indians, late of Missouri, who aided the Confederates during our late war. They passed through this city yesterday, from Washington, *en route* to their reservation in Nebraska. They had been to Washington to treat about the sale of 80,000 acres of land belonging to them in Missouri, which they want to sell.

···Mr. Charles Jeffrey Doebler, who has been for a number of years connected with the news and book establishment of John W. Pittock & Co., leaves to-day to enter upon an engagement with a Cleveland firm. Mr. Doebler has many friends in this city, all of whom will be sorry to hear of his departure. He is an energetic, enterprising and well informed young business man, and wherever he may go is bound to win. Charley's face will be much missed in Pittock's store. We earnestly wish him all the success imaginable.

PETROLEUM.

The Over-Production, and Who Are to Blame for It.

[From the Emlenton Messenger.]

The large over-production of petroleum, and by that we mean the production of a quantity so large as only to warrant present unremunerative prices, is more attributable to a few newspapers in the oil region than to any other cause. Either through the ignorance of their reporters and correspondents, or intention on the part of their managers, such papers as the *Oil City Derrick* and Titusville *Herald*, have persistently kept back the actual state of affairs in the Allegheny oil field from the public for two years past. In order to keep in favor with producers, they have pursued a course that has served to invite them in their present dilemma. Daily they have published rose-colored accounts from the producing localities, that have tended to stimulate production when the market was hopelessly flooded, and misleading producers and all alike. For weeks and months past these papers have been endeavoring to prove that the production is rapidly decreasing and better prices must prevail. Producers believe no such thing whatever is to their interest, without taking the pains to investigate the facts. A slight examination of pipe line and shipping statistics will convince the most skeptical. The plain truth is best for all concerned, and should have been told when production was greater than would command remuneration for over a year past. To remedy this produces have steadily increased the production from month to month, and new pipe lines are being laid almost weekly, and are about to their full capacity. It is only by the most strenuous efforts on the part of their managers that keep the tanks from running over. And yet the development of new territory is fully as great as when oil commanded five dollars per barrel. No one can surely believe that better prices can prevail until the demand is more in proportion to the supply. This can only be brought about by a cessation of the present rate of development. From many expected uses for the product, especially its uses for gas, relief will not be afforded for years to come, if ever, on a very extended scale, owing to the speculative nature of the business and fluctuations of its supply. It will be better for all concerned to pursue the same course as the producers of other articles do, either arrange it so as to produce oil and supply the existing business, at the market prices, whatever that may be, or quit. When this conclusion is reached by those engaged in it, the petroleum business will be subject to as few changes and reverses as any other.

D.

DIED.

BROWN.—On Saturday morning, JAMES BROWN, in the 95th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 6 Stockton avenue, Allegheny City, THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON, 10th, at 2 o'clock.

LAWFORD.—Saturday, November 8, 1873, OLLIE, wife of George A. Bayerd.

Funeral THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of Mrs. Berry, McKeesport, to proceed to Versailles Cemetery.

LEWIS.—On Sabbath morning, Nov. 9th, 1873, DR. D. W. LEWIS of 19th ward, in the 51st year of his age.

Due notice will be given of funeral.

BAZIL.—Yesterday, of consumption, at Mercy Hospital, Rev. MARTIN BRAZIL, aged 33 years.

Funeral from St. Paul's Cathedral, on TUESDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock. The office of the dead will commence at 9 o'clock. The Rt. Rev. Bishop Domenec will celebrate Solemn Pontifical High Mass of Requiem, after which the remains will be interred in St. Mary's Cemetery.

ALEXANDER AIKEN, UNDERTAKER, No. 166 FOURTH AVENUE, Coffins of all kinds, Shrouds, Crape, Gloves and every description of Funeral Furnishing Goods furnished. Agent for Raymond & Co.'s Patent Metallic Burial Cases. Rooms open day and night. Hearses and Carriages furnished.

ROBY PATTERSON, Jr., UNDERTAKER, 147 FOURTH AVENUE. Coffins and Funeral Furnishing Goods of every description. Terms cash.

A GREAT DESIDERATUM IS SUPPLIED by the invention of CHARLES' AIR-TIGHT BURIAL CASES, manufactured at my Undertaking Rooms, 231 Pennsylvania avenue, Allegheny City, Pa. Rights for sale. ISAAC CHARLES.

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Catalogues free on application.

GAS FIXTURES.
We have received from the best manufacturers of Philadelphia and New York, our new stock of
GAS FIXTURES
For the Fall trade, and we invite a comparison of the same with any that can be found in this city, which we will sell at very reasonable rates.
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EVER SHOWN IN THIS CITY,
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